FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 243 *18 December 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

'Vigorous Campaign' Needed in U.S. To Defeat SALT Opponents [Soltan] AA 1
U.S. Public Places Great Hopes on Vance-Gromyko Meeting [Soltan] AA 1
Vance Cites Progress, Hopes for Success in SALT Talks AA 2
USSR-U.S. Conventional Arms Sales Meeting Held in Mexico AA 2
USSR, U.S., UK Hold Nuclear Test Ban Talks in Geneva AA 2

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Ponomarev Speaks at Sofia Theoretical Conference [PRAVDA 13 Dec] CC 1
Sofia Conference Ends CC 9
Ponomarev-Led Delegation Returns Home CC 10
PRAVDA Editorial Article on Pact Results, Romania's Dissension [16 Dec] CC 10

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers' Roundtable' [Ariyevich, Semeyko, Glukhov] A 1
SALT Progress A 1
Middle East Affairs A 2
Crisis in Iran A 4
TASS Notes Washington Announcement on U.S.-PRC Relations A 6
Peace and Progress Commentary A 7
OPEC Conference, Decision on Price Rise Reported A 7
Main Question: Oil Prices [Zaborin] A 7
Prices To Rise 15 Percent A 8
Arab 'Political Solidarity' Hailed [Rassadin] A 8
Struggle for Peace Requires End of Soviet Threat Myth [Mirskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Dec] A 9
Carter, Jenkins Talks Fail To Resolve U.S.-EEC Differences A 12
UN Endorses Soviet Proposal on Nonnuclear States A 13
UN Approves Report on Security of UN Missions in U.S. A 13

UNITED STATES

Guyana a Symptom of 'Grave Moral Crisis' in U.S. [Zorin] B 1
Trade Council Prepared List of Possible Joint Projects B 2
Underground Nuclear Test Explosion in Nevada Reported B 2

CHINA

West Faces 'Serious Risk of Miscalculation' in Arming PRC C 1
[Mikhaylov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 9 Dec]
PRC Conducting U.S. Sabotage Activities in Laos, Angola C 3
[Mikhaylov]
PRC's 'Positive Attitude' Toward ROK, Reunification Scored C 4
[Promachkov]
Shanghai Demonstrations, Peking Tatzupao Examined [Guberbatorov] C 5
Mao's Letters Published To Boost PRC's 'Military Might' C 5
[Anikin]

EAST EUROPE

Solomentsev-Led RSFSR Delegation Leaves for SFRY D 1
Soviet Support for Albania's Admission to UN Recalled D 1
Activities of Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Reported D 1
[Sergeyev]
GDR Foreign Trade Minister Meets With Kuzmin D 2
Briefs: Yugoslav Delegation D 2

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Moscow Reports Growth of Trade With France E 1
Visiting Norwegian CP Delegation Hails USSR Achievements E 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
PRAVDA Correspondent Report [Filipov 14 Dec] F 1
General Azhari Threatens Strikers F 1
Army Unrest Threatens Regime F 2
Khomeyni Urges Civil Disobedience F 2
Hodding Carter: U.S. Supports Shah F 2
'Secret' U.S. Plans for Interference [PRAVDA 16 Dec] F 3
Commentary for Persian Listeners F 3
Vance Returns to Washington After Cutting Short Mideast Tour F 3
U.S. Cannot Break Israeli Intransigence [Korelev] F 4
Sergey Kulik Commentary F 4
U.S. Displeasure With Israeli Stubbornness Deceives No One [Arutyunov] F 5
Knesset Delegation Praises Results of USSR Visit [NOVOYE VREMYA F 6
Al-Qadhdhafi Condemns As-Sadat's Capitulatory Policy F 7
Saudi Arabia Adds Romanian, Other Firms to Arab Blacklist F 7
Lebanese Leaders Continue Attempts To Normalize Situation F 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

AP Report on Soviet Shelling of Eritrean Front Refuted H 1
[Bokhonko]
Nujoma Says SWAPO Will Fight for 'Full, Final Victory' H 1
Mengistu Discusses Eritrea, Economic Development H 2

INDOCHINA

Formation of Cambodian National Front 'Legitimate Act' [Krichevskiy] L 1
Operations Against Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique Reported L 1
Cambodian Aggression on SRV Border Designed 'To Please' PRC L 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

JCP Executive Discusses U.S. Recognition of PRC M 1
USSR-Japan Tokyo Trade Talks 'of Some Significance' [Tsvetov] M 1
Soviet-Japanese Fishing Protocols Signed in Tokyo M 3
Japanese Socialist Leader Comments on Moscow Visit M 3
Vietnam's Nguyen Duy Trinh Meets With Ohira M 3
Soviet-Mongolian Cooperation Commission Ends Work M 4
Soviet Delegation Departs M 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Campaign for Supreme Soviet Elections Begins [E. Kozlov] R 1
Collection of Kunayev Speeches, Articles Published R 1
Lithuanian Leader Hails Progress on 60th Anniversary R 1
Western Falsification of Lithuanian History Assailed [SOVETSKAYA LITVA 3 Dec] R 2
Tribulations of Soviet Emigres in West Noted [Bannov in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 8 Dec] R 3
Successful Tour by Birobijan Jewish Musicians Reported R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 14-17 Dec T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1062 Earth Satellite Launched 15 Dec U 1
Earthquake in Kirgizia Due to 'Fracture in Earth's Crust' U 1
Briefs: Floating Power Station U 1

'VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN' NEEDED IN U.S. TO DEFEAT SALT OPPONENTS

LD151913Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Now we go to the United States. There has been widespread comment on the coming meeting between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the foreign minister, and the American secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. [passage indistinct] The meeting may play a decisive role in the Soviet-American talks for a new agreement on strategic arms. Here is a dispatch from our Washington reporter Yuriy Soltan:

[Passage indistinct] That the American people are indeed interested in this agreement has been made particularly clear over the past few weeks. Problems of war and peace have become a subject of a nationwide debate. They are discussed at meetings and conferences, in the press, over radio and television. The debate shows that many Americans are alarmed by the ever-growing manufacture of arms in their country. They feel that [words indistinct] proportions as it is. The road to genuine security, as they see it, lies through curbing the arms race before it gets completely out of hand. Satisfaction has been expressed (?with) what Leonid Brezhnev declared at a meeting with American businessmen in Moscow--that the Soviet Union is trying to [words indistinct] for an agreement on limiting strategic weapons completed without further delay.

It is also noted that President Carter has lately been speaking in the same spirit. One cannot ignore, however, the strength of the forces in America that oppose the SALT treaty. They rally round that vehemently anti-Soviet Senator Henry Jackson and they have the mass media at their disposal to spread misinformation. The Americans are being intimidated with allegations about the mounting military step-up and with claims that the proposed treaty will be entirely to the Soviet Union's advantage, while the United States will find itself lagging behind in the military field. Many in America realize that these allegations are absurd, but they are equally aware that a vigorous campaign is necessary if the proposed agreement with the Soviet Union is to become reality.

U.S. PUBLIC PLACES GREAT HOPES ON VANCE-GROMYKO MEETING

LD162233Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov with commentary by Yuriy Soltan]

[Excerpts] [Lukyanov] As has been announced, this week in accordance with an understanding, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Vance are to meet in Geneva on 21-22 December to examine questions concerning a SALT-II agreement. I ask our Washington correspondent, Yuriy Soltan, to tell us how Americans regard the Soviet-American talks to conclude a SALT-II agreement.

[Soltan] The land belongs to all mankind. These words, spoken by the revolutionary democrat Thomas Paine when the United States was founded, were the slogan of one of the conferences on the question of war and peace which are now taking place in the United States at various levels. These words express quite accurately the mood of many Americans who are concerned by the growing threat of a nuclear war. For many of them there is no doubt that the way to avert this threat lies primarily in reducing the arms race, improving relations with the Soviet Union and resolving thorny international problems by means of talks.

The American public is placing great hopes on the meeting next week in Geneva between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. It is considered here that there are real possibilities for resolving the last problems at the talks to conclude a new Soviet-American agreement in the sphere of strategic offensive weapons limitation and to open up the way for its signing in the near future.

[Question] It is known that, besides those who are pressing for a new Soviet-American agreement, there are forces in the United States opposing its conclusion. What can you say about them?

[Answer] The opponents of the agreements are also mounting their propaganda campaign. For example, the Committee on the Present Danger, an organization set up with the funds of the military monopolies, is now holding its conferences, trying to convince the American public that a new SALT agreement is beneficial, supposedly, to the Soviet Union, which is dreaming only of how to pounce on the United States.

[Question] What is the U.S. administration's position on this question?

[Answer] Attention is drawn here to the Washington administration's [word indistinct] role, on the one hand, there is justification in saying that its leaders are interested in concluding a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union; however, at the same time, the new draft state budget, which the White House has drawn up and which will be presented for congressional examination in January, provides for a sharp increase in military spending of approximately $10-12 billion.

VANCE CITES PROGRESS, HOPES FOR SUCCESS IN SALT TALKS

LD180732Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance has stated that progress has been made recently in the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitations. Speaking on U.S. television, he noted that there are still some unresolved issues, but the progress already made gives rise to hope for further success, which will lay the foundation for an agreement between the two countries. As is known, USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko is to meet U.S. Secretary of State Vance in Geneva on 21-22 December to continue the talks on strategic arms limitations. According to a public opinion poll carried out by AP and NBC, 75 percent of Americans are in favor of a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitations. This is the highest index for such polls in the past 2 years.

USSR-U.S. CONVENTIONAL ARMS SALES MEETING HELD IN MEXICO

LD160620Y Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, December 16, TASS--A scheduled plenary meeting was held in the Mexican capital between the delegations of the USSR and the USA holding talks on the limitation of the sales and supplies of conventional weapons.

USSR, U.S., UK HOLD NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS IN GENEVA

LD141254Y Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 14, TASS--Another meeting was held here today of the delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain at the talks on drafting a treaty concerning a total and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

PONOMAREV SPEAKS AT SOFIA THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

LD151645Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA special correspondent report on international theoretical conference in Sofia: "Real Socialism and World Development"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 December--An international theoretical conference on the theme "The Building of Socialism and Communism and World Development," organized by the BCP Central Committee in conjunction with the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISM, began today with the participation of delegations from more than 70 communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements.

Taking part in the conference's work are delegations from the socialist countries' communist and workers parties: the BCP, headed by A. Lilov, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; the MSZMP, headed by M. Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; the Vietnam Communist Party, headed by Nguyen Vinh, Central Committee member; the SED headed by H. Axen, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; the Communist Party of Cuba headed by L. Soto, Central Committee member; the MPRP, headed by S. Sosorbaram, Central Committee secretary; the PZPR, headed by R. Frelek, Central Committee secretary; the RCP, headed by D. Popescu, the Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary; the CPSU, headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; and the CPCZ, headed by V. Bilak, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

Among the participants in the international theoretical conference are a number of prominent figures of the international workers and communist movement: F. Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria; L.C. Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party; H. Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; H. Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee; J. Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party; M. Wilner, secretary general of the Israel Communist Party Central Committee; A. Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee; I. Eskandari, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran; M. O'Riordan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland; W. Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada; N. Ash-Shawi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Lebanon Central Committee; M.G. Knutsen, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party; D. Souza, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama; A. Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party; J. Del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru Central Committee; A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party; G. Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States; I. Bilen, secretary general of the Communist Party of Turkey Central Committee; and R. Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference's work is a delegation of the editorial board of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA headed by Chief Editor K. Zarodov.

Comrade A. Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who chaired the first sitting, having familiarized those assembled with the composition of the conference's participants, gave the floor to Comrade T. Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, for him to open the conference.

The Sofia meeting, Comrade Zhivkov said, is a scientific conference in whose work many prominent politicans and learned figures from the fraternal parties and outstanding representatives of the communist movement's theoretical thought are participating.

Its extraordinary importance is determined by the theoretical, ideological, political and practical significance of the cardinal problem under discussion: The building of socialism and communism and world development.

Under the contemporary conditions of the unprecedented growth of the world revolutionary process and of the formation of a new, socialist type of civilization the role of Marxist-Leninist theory is increasing continuously. Time has proved that Marxist-Leninist teaching is an irreplacable scientific guide to action and not a set of dogmas. Its greatest strength lies in its ability to develop simultaneously with life, to assimilate and interpret new historical experience and to map out real prospects for our movement as a whole and for each individual party.

People once attempted to counterpose Lenin and Marx. And even now there are people to be found who advise us to renounce Lenin and Leninism allegedly in the name of Marx and Marxism and in the interests of the struggle. It might be thought that between those years and the present there lies a chain of defeats and not a whole series of historic gains for the working class and oppressed mankind which have completely altered the map and nature of the world-gains achieved under the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism!

No, it is impossible to divide what is inseparable! It is impossible because the working class' struggle, which was headed by two titanic figures, is the same for the whole world and because scientific socialism is a single entity.

We, the present communist generation, are clearly aware that our attitude toward Marx and Lenin should be the same as Lenin's attitude to Marx. It is our task to develop the cause of our first teachers--Marx, Engels and Lenin. They do not limit us but give us complete creative freedom, because this is the spirit and meaning of Marxism-Leninism and because the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism demands that it should not be abandoned, wholly or even partially--which comes to the same thing--but should be developed and enriched in the new situation and under the new conditions.

Comrade Zhivkov proceeded to touch on the question of socialism's role in the world revolutionary process. Just as it is impossible, he said, to visualize the creation of the world socialist community without the existence of the Soviet Union, so too it is impossible to visualize the revolutionary victories over imperialism secured by the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen, Afghanistan and other countries without the existence and successful development of the socialist community.

The extension of socialism's geographical frontiers is naturally connected with the constant strengthening and developing of the material and spiritual forces of countries where the socialist system is already established. The imperialist bourgeoisie sees this pattern clearly. For this reason it will use any slanderous fabrications to neutralize the magnetic force of the example of socialist society and the socialist way of life and to undermine the exploited and oppressed peoples' increasing will to follow that example.

We are well aware that in our countries socialism has still far from reached the limits of its development. We still have serious and complex problems to solve in order to fully develop the new system's historic potential.

Like every social organism real socialism passes through various stages from the moment it is born until reaching maturity. Each stage brings new achievements with it that were not possible at the previous stages. At the same time each stage also sets us new and difficult tasks.

Under these conditions, Comrade Zhivkov went on, some people sharing socialist ideas and ideals yield to speculations whose essence is quite simple and well known: Our shortcomings and mistakes appear to them as virtually the main and the real face of real socialism.

The main, the essential truth of the matter, however, is that socialism has freed society from the bondage of elemental economic forces and social inequality and insured rapid national economic growth and a steady increase in the people's propserity. It has emancipated the masses spiritually and politically and involved them in free and constructive social work. It implements a fundamentally new type of democracy, socialist democracy, which not only proclaims but actually guarantees people the widest rights and creates the conditions for mass and most active participation by working people in social administration in various forms and at various levels. With its might and its peoples' moral-political unity, patriotism and internationalism, it is barring imperialism's way to world domination and a world catastrophe.

Those honest people who think it is possible to "save" socialism as an idea by sacrificing socialism as a reality are deeply and tragically mistaken. Such political naivety or unprincipled politicking [politikanstvo] will do nobody any good. We are sometimes asked: "Would you have us defend and try to justify your mistakes and your wrongdoings?" We do not want our mistakes to be glossed over. But as communists we have the right to demand that communists refute slanders against our reality, make our successes and achievements known to the working people and support our peace policy in the international arena. Of course, communists in capitalist and developing countries defend us by telling the truth about real socialism, and we are grateful to them for that. But we feel that in defending us that they are at the same time defending themselves, their parties and their peoples from bourgeois poison. After all, sowing doubts about socialism as a reality and a policy inevitably means sowing doubts also about socialism as a theory, as an alternative to bourgeois reality, as a future worth fighting and making sacrifices for.

The defense of real socialism and its policy has another aspect, another exceptionally important facet, which does not only concern the communist movment. This is the question of peace and war. We do not believe war to be inevitable. But we cannot close our eyes to the facts. And the facts indicate that imperialist states have by no means renounced resolving disputes between the two social systems by means of war. This is eloquently indicated by the recent decisions of the aggressive imperialist NATO bloc, the increase in capitalist states' military budgets and the development and introduction of new types and systems of weapons. It is no less eloquently indicated by the moral and psychological conditioning of public opinion in the West. What is the purpose of the stubborn and flagrant falsification of the Soviet Union's policy if not the preparation of public opinion for possible aggression against socialist countries; cries about the "threat of a Soviet incursion" into Western Europe; the fuss and ballyhoo about dissidents; fabrications about camps and psychiatric hospitals in which socialism's ideological opponents are allegedly put away and other such horrors? These are intended to cause perplexity and confusion, inspire fear and create an atmosphere in which the masses' resistance to war can more easily be overcome.

I think it is clear not only to communists but to every reasonably soberminded person. Even if this was the sole aim of anti-Sovietism, it would still be necessary to fight it to the death, since war will make ideological debates, reproaches and belated self-criticism useless....

Real socialism bears the historical responsibility for peace; it has done, is doing and will do everything in its power to avert war and exclude it from international relations, to maintain and strengthen universal peace. That is why our party, together with the CPSU and other fraternal parties, proclaims peace as the highest aim and cornerstone of its foreign policy. That is why we fight consistently and implacably against the militarist designs and plans of reactionary, imperialist forces. That is why here too we must express our decisive rejection of the actions of the Chinese leadership, which not only does not conceal its preparations for war but in essence elevates it to the status of state policy. This policy is in complete contradiction to the essence and interests of socialism, to the interests of the Chinese people themselves and all the world's peoples. Socialism and peace are indivisible, and a party which fails to understand this is deviating from one of the highest ideas and one of the essential aspects of the socialist social system.

In conclusion Comrade Zhivkov wished the conference participants fruitful work and complete success.

H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; F. Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, then spoke.

A correct approach to any major international and social problem, B.N. Ponomarev said, particularly to their interconnections, is only possible given accurate and comprehensive consideration of the objective place of real socialism in the world. "The gains of October and socialism's potential," L.I. Brezhnev said, "are in our time the most reliable guarantees of mankind's further progress.... We are moving toward an era when socialism, in one or another concrete, historically determined form, will become the predominant social system on earth, bringing with it peace, freedom, equality and prosperity for all working mankind." That is why the question of real socialism and its international significance is at the center of the ideological confrontation.

B.N. Ponomarev's speech described the basic positions and features of real socialism, showed its significance for the world communist and liberation movement and for all mankind and set out the factors which make real socialism the pivotal element in world development and the main object of attacks from imperialism and those whom it still drags in its wake by force or deception.

In the presocialist era, the speaker said, states which achieved great strength in the economic sphere and even more in the military sphere directed this strength, as a rule, against other countries and peoples. For the first time in mankind's entire history socialism created a state in which this kind of use of might is excluded.

It would seem that the terrible lesson of 1939-1945 left no room for doubt that strength in the hands of fascism means war. But want engendered the "cold war" even after the defeat of fascism? Again, imperialist circles' orientation toward a military solution of the historical dispute between capitalism and socialism--in this case calculating on a monopoly of nuclear weapons.

However, imperialism's calculations were negated above all by the growing strength of world socialism. The upsurge in its economy, science and technology and the equalization of the balance of the two systems' forces in the military-strategic sphere made it possible to wreck the plans for unleashing a third world war and then to achieve the transition to the relaxation of tension.

The Soviet state's strength is firmly linked to the strength of other socialist states. These countries' common might is accompanied by a struggle for peace on the part of the communist, workers and national liberation movements and all progressive forces. That is why the possibility has arisen of excluding world war from society's life even before the disappearance of capitalism.

Strength is not a vice in itself. The important thing is whose hands it lies in and for what purpose it is used. Strength in imperialism's hands is a source of danger of war. Strength in socialism's hands has become a source of insuring peace and lessening the danger of war. The speech indicated in detail the diametrical opposition between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact approaches to international affairs.

As for the "superpowers's theory invented by anticommunists, the class criterion is absent from its assessment of their policy. But when echoes of this theory penetrate concepts disseminated in the ranks of the workers movement, we may ask: What has become of this class assessment of any state's foreign policy, which is obligatory for communists and is the sole correct approach? It is the ABC of Marxism.

The socialist community and the communist movement--the main defenders of peace--cannot lose sight for an instant of the fact that imperialism is continuing material preparations for war at an accelerated rate. The arms race has acquired a truly unprecedented scale. More than $1 billion a day is now spent on arms. Literally mountains of weapons have been stockpiled, and they are being constantly improved and modernized. Since the Washington NATO session the "Chinese card" is being played to the utmost. Despite various qualifications, the U.S. administration has virtually given its Atlantic bloc allies its blessing for selling China military hardward and technology. Thus Western countries are helping with their own hands to create an extraordinarily dangerous hotbed for the unleashing of a world war.

Clearly, under these conditions the socialist countries cannot sit back and do nothing. They are forced to adopt appropriate measures to strengthen their defense capability while making every effort to halt the arms race.

Love of peace is an organic trait of the socialist social system and of the political course which stems from its nature. The millions of people in the nonsocialist area of the world must know and be well aware of this. This is why the position of the communist parties and the other democratic forces in the nonsocialist part of the world on this question is of both principled and entirely practical and invaluable significance for the prevention of a world war and for their struggle for socialist goals.

Summarizing this part of his speech, B.N. Ponomarev stressed: The most vital task is to prevent the unleashing of a world war. The decisive path to this goal is to curb and halt the arms race. The main force in the struggle against the war threat is real socialism.

In his speech B.N. Ponomarev devoted a great deal of attention to matters of socialist democracy.

The sharp intensification in recent years of attacks by the ideologists and defenders of capitalism on socialist democracy has brought the question of the balance between democracy and socialism to the forefront of the international ideological struggle.

The imperialist ideologists try to portray bourgeois democracy as the standard democracy for all mankind. However, there has never been nor can there be nonclass democracy. In the modern world there are two democracies--bourgeois and socialist.

Unfortunately, imperialism's slanderous campaigns on matters of socialist democracy in relation to human rights have deceived some of our friends in the West. Not all of them have recognized that this sabotage is directed against not only us but also against them. But they cannot fail to have an interest in the imperialist initiators and organizers of anti-Soviet and antisocialist actions encountering a joint, principled rebuff.

If the Soviet man had not known freedom, had not felt really free could he have displayed such self-sacrifices and mass heroism in the battles for his socialist motherland? Would such labor enthusiasm and total dedication in labor to the resurrection of a war-ravaged economy have been possible? And is not our passionate, seething creative life the strongest proof of the most profound democratism of Soviet society? Real democracy in the socialist countries is people's power, it is what the people need, corresponding as it does to the interests of working people and the millions-strong masses.

Describing the main features of socialist democracy and the part played in it by mass organizations, labor collectives, state enterprises and the press, B.N. Ponomarev particularly stressed the Communist Party's role in socialism's political system. While acting within the framework of the USSR Constitution all party organizations are guided by the party program principles: "Everything for man, for the good of man."

A striking, profound and all-embracing picture of the party's activity is contained in L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands." These are an epic chronicle of the party's heroic accomplishments in both wartime and peacetime.

The spiritual uplift and the flourishing of science, culture and art in our society are a natural result of the profound democratism of the Soviet system.

Some decades ago the great British writer Bernard Shaw visited the USSR and said: "The Russian solution of the question of democracy shows that Soviet Russia is at least a century ahead of the capitalist world." It is clear that since that time real socialism has become better not worse.

The new USSR Constitution not only determined the prospects of the Soviet' land's advance toward communism. It also acts as a major international factor. It embodies the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples, the ideals of internationalism. It is the Constitution of history's first state of the whole people. It is the Constitution of the further development of socialist democracy.

Far be it from us, B.N. Ponomarev noted, to maintain that what has already been achieved in the sphere of democracy is the limit of the possible. The CPSU and the other fraternal parties in the socialist countries regard the constant improvement of democracy is the main direction of the development of socialist statehood.

An important part of the theme of the world role of real socialism is its influence on the national liberation movement. Were it not for socialism the colonial system would not have been destroyed and the many dozens of new independent states would not exist.

The speaker recalled that the imperialists repeatedly resorted to armed intervention in an attempt to suppress the Chinese revolution. In the thirties and forties the Japanese aggressors occupied a vast area of China. The Soviet Union gave the Chinese people decisive assistance at the time. It routed the Kwangtung army, liberated the north of the country from the occupiers and protected the Chinese revolutionary forces against fresh foreign onslaughts. Soon after the PRC's formation the Soviet Union concluded a friendship and mutual assistance treaty with it, thus strongly safeguarding the young state's external security. Since then there has been no foreign intervention against China.

We welcome, the speaker said, the high assessment by the revolutionary fighters and leaders of free states of the assistance given to Cuba, Vietnam and Laos. We reaffirm our constant solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Brazil, Guatemala and other countries in their struggle against terrorist dictatorships supported by world imperialism and our solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe struggling against racist regimes and apartheid. The socialist countries have helped and will continue to help the peoples of Africa and Asia who are upholding their recently won freedom.

Currently faced with the Chinese leadership's hostile policy toward heroic Vietnam, the USSR and the other socialist community countries firmly state that they will give comprehensive support and assistance to Vietnam. The recent signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was a remarkable manifestation of the Soviet's solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

To consolidate national independence from imperialism, to achieve economic self-sufficiency, to overcome age old backwardness and to insure that the peoples obtain the real fruits of national freedom--that is the main content of the national liberation movement of our time. The key to overcoming backwardness lies in fundamental social transformations. This truth is confirmed by the development of the socialist-oriented states. They represent a kind of historical vanguard of the former colonies' peoples. The speaker described the main characteristics of this type of state.

Of course, he continued, imperialism sees these states as a great threat to itself in the world of the liberated countries and it aims the spearhead of its policy of pressure, blackmail, subversion and even military intervention against them. In this situation we see it as our duty to express solidarity with and to support these countries. This line found vivid expression in the Soviet-Ethiopian and Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation treaties signed recently.

B.N. Ponomarev's speech went on the characterize other aspects of real socialism's impact on the rest of the world. The main source of this impact is the steady buildup of the socialist community's economic, scientific and technical potential. The CEMA countries now yield more than 50 percent of the increase in the world industrial production and their industrial might is greater than that of the United States or all the West European countries. The socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries is an example of the development of new international economic relations based on complete equality, a voluntary approach of mutually advantageous cooperation, mutual aid, strict consideration of national interests and the equalization of all the fraternal states' development levels.

The strengthening of socialism's positions is influencing the democratization of international relations, contributing to the dissemination of socialist ideas and strengthening the positions of leftwing forces. By insuring vital socioeconomic rights and freedoms for its peoples, socialism demonstrates the advantages of the new social system and provides an incentive and criteria for the struggle by the capitalist countries' working people for similar rights and freedoms. The existence of real socialism restricts imperialism's opportunities to resort to open export of counterrevolution.

The speaker dwelt specially on the importance of internationalist solidarity, which has always been and remains a major factor for world social progress. The key aspect of it is cooperation between the revolutionary forces of the nonsocialist part of the world and those of real socialism. And all historical experience confirms that both sides have an equal interest in this cooperation.

At the present stage the world revolutionary forces' solidarity with real socialism is expressed primarily in the dissemination of the truth about the peace-loving socialist foreign policy which accords with the vital interests of all peoples, about the practice of the transformation of society on socialist principles and about the implementation of socialism's ideals. This solidarity presupposes a rebuff to slander campaigns aimed against socialism. Neutrality in this regard and even more, agreement with [poddakivanye] anti-socialist actions can do nothing but harm to the workers and revolutionary movement in each country. An unobjective, carping attitude toward real socialism effectively means, in V.I. Lenin's words, "scaring" the workers away from socialism.

The speech also examined the topic of the internationalist attitude toward the experience of victorious socialism. It was stressed that it is not a matter of copying and imitating "models," "examples" and so forth. That approach is alien to the spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism. The CPSU has repeatedly opposed it. Back in 1956 the 20th CPSU Congress wrote in its resolution: "It is perfectly natural for the forms of countries' transition to socialism to be increasingly diverse in the future." The congress recalled V.I. Lenin's famous remark: All nations will arrive at socialism but they will not all arrive in quite the same way; each will arrive at its own path.

Even today our party reaffirms the thesis of the specific nature of the transition to socialism in each country. "Each country which has embarked on the socialist path has in some respects solved in its own distinctive fashion the problems of socialist statehood, the development of socialist industry, the cooperativization of the peasantry and the ideological reeducation of the people's masses," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "There can be no doubt that the transition to socialism by other peoples and countries with different development levels and national traditions will bring still greater diversity to the specific forms of socialist building. That is perfectly natural."

However, the quest for one's own path certainly does not necessitate opposition [protivopostavleniya] to existing socialism and, even more so, must not provide grounds for defaming it.

We are convinced, B.N. Ponomarev noted, that each fraternal party and each people embarking on the path of socialism will inevitably be faced by certain tasks which socialism has accumulated invaluable experience in solving. The following can be cited among these tasks:

--The activity and building of a Marxist-Leninist party as the ruling party and the development of socialist statehood and socialist democracy;

--The insuring of the leading role of the working class under the conditions after the capture of power, the winning over of every possible ally to its side and the formation of socialist consciousness in all citizens;

--The transfer of the main means of production, land, minerals and so forth to the people;

--Mastery of the difficult science of organizing all social life on socialist principles, including the planning and leadership of the national economy.

Socialism's practical experience contains lessons which have been corroborated by life and which are therefore useful for the struggle for socialism under any historical conditions.

The attempts to cast aspersions on Leninism, to counterpose it to Marxism and to confine its role to a "Russian" teaching alone are exceptionally harmful. While posing as champions of the development of the science of socialism, the advocates of the "abolition" of Leninism--irrespective of their intentions--play into the hands of those who in general declare that Marxism-Leninism is "obsolete" and would like to ideologically disarm the workers movement.

The careful attitude toward what has already been gained and the ability to analyze it, rely on it, utilize it and develop it constitute a task which must be solved for success in the struggle for socialism.

In conclusion B.N. Ponomarev said: The exploit of the socialist countries' peoples who have been the first to blaze the trail "to the kingdom of freedom" is immortal. And it is very important--important for all the world's peoples without exception--to know the truth about real socialism and about the great exploit of the peoples who have built socialism.

The conference continues.

Sofia Conference Ends

LD151923Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 15, TASS--An international theoretical conference on the theme "The Building of Socialism and Communism and World Development" has closed here. It was sponsored by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] and was attended by delegations from over 70 communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties, and national-liberation movements.

During four days the plenary meetings and three panels of the conference exchanged, in a creative and business-like atmosphere, opinions and experience on problems of great theoretical and practical importance for the development of all mankind.

In their statements speakers stressed the decisive influence exerted by real socialism--the main force in the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension and disarmament--on the social development of the world, the importance of strengthening the unity of the international revolutionary movement, internationalism and internationalist solidarity, and the need for counteracting more actively the attempts of the reactionary forces to distort the truth about socialism. Participants in the conference sharply criticized the policy of the Maoist leadership of China as one which represents in effect a betrayal of the interests of the world communist, workers' and national-liberation movements.

Speakers at the conference expressed the desire of the fraternal parties for still closer cooperation and coordination of action on an international scale.

The conference made an important contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, and its results will serve the communists of the whole world in their further struggle.

Ponomarev-Led Delegation Returns Home

LD161900Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor in chief of PRAVDA; Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today from Sofia, where it took part in the international theoretical conference on the building of socialism and communism and world development.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Chernyayev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. The welcoming party also included Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PACT RESULTS, ROMANIA'S DISSENTION

LD181009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 78 pp 4, 5 LD

[Editorial article entitled: "Detente and Realism"]

[Text] The Moscow declaration of Warsaw Treaty member-states, signed by the party and state leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, is the most important political international document of recent times, a new act of socialism's peaceableness, of its sincere adherence to the ideals of genuine humanism. As it is admitted by many politicians in the West, the all-round analysis of the present international situation presented in the declaration and the proposals that are formulated in a business manner can be likened to a direction indicator at a responsible major crossroads of world politics.

It deals not just with detente. The concrete task has been set of supplementing political detente with military detente and thereby of imparting an irrevocable nature to the entire beneficial process of restructuring interstate relations on principles of peaceful coexistence with which mankind associates its hopes.

This is a task of tremendous importance and complexity. At the same time this is quite a realistic task because it has been prepared by the entire course of development of the international situation, by the concerted policy of socialist states, their stanchness and consistency in the struggle against the aggressive militaristic forces of imperialism and reaction. The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, held late in November, were unanimous in this.

Lasting peace and cooperation with all peoples have been defined by congresses of the fraternal parties as programme aims that have no reasonable alternative. [paragraph continues]

Detente, the political settlement of outstanding issues, the elimination of force or the threat of force from international relations, disarmament--these themes keynote the numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has proved possible to convert some of these initiatives into agreements and obligations of countries of the East and the West, into decisions of the United Nations Organization, into practical deeds that consolidated peace and demonstrated that war is not mankind's predestined fate.

But the road to detente turned out to be lengthy and thorny, while detente itself proved not to be free of relapses of the cold war. Responsibility for this is borne by the known imperialist circles that shape the policy of the main Western powers. Their refusal or inability to draw level-headed conclusions from the cardinal changes that have taken place in the world are the main reason why the arms race has not yet been stopped, why the quantitative and qualitative level of military confrontation is rising year after year with all the ensuing perils.

The socialist states are not pressing for military superiority over the West. They clearly reiterated this position in the declaration. Their principle is equal security. As the participants in the Warsaw Pact are convinced, the existing approximate equality in the balance of forces constitutes a starting point from which it is possible and necessary to begin reduction of the sides' military arsenals.

The concluding document of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee contains proposals on radical measures in the disarmament field which could become a subject of discussion at international forums and also partial steps along the road to military detente and the strengthening of trust which could be implemented without delay given the good will and readiness of all sides.

To start talks on ending production of all types of nuclear weapons and on gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to and including their total elimination, to press for prohibition forever of the use of nuclear weapons and for the renunciation by all states of the use of force in relations with each other, to reduce the military budgets of states possessing large economic and military potential--these and other Soviet proposals on global aspects of limiting and ending the arms race, made at the United Nations General Assembly's special session on disarmament, are supported in the declaration by the combined authority of all countries of the socialist community. Decisions on the defined range of problems could be placed like granite blocks into the foundation of the future edifice of military detente.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow declared for the speediest attainment of concrete accords at the disarmament talks already conducted. It stressed the special importance of concluding the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive arms and of the transition of nuclear powers to concluding new agreements on reducing nuclear arms.

The various aspects of strengthening peace in Europe are worked out in detail in the declaration. The proposals of the Moscow meeting make it possible to start in a planned manner building a system of European security, to impart to decisions the force of norms of international law and not just of recommendations.

Proceeding from the principled position of the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, the Warsaw Pact states propose, as a first real and attainable step towards this aim, mutual reduction and not expansion of their military activities. [paragraph continues]

Without any doubt undertakings not to increase troops and armaments on the territory of other states and not to use nuclear weapons against each other would serve as a substantial contribution to strengthening mutual trust. As it is believed by states represented at the Moscow meeting, such commitments ought to be made by the governments of all participating countries of the European conference.

The limitation of the scale of military exercises in Europe could become a serious supplement to the confidence building measures that are already being practiced in our continent. The readiness of Warsaw Pact states to conduct talks on reducing those components of the military capabilities of both sides in Europe that now cause concern in the West and in the East is a convincing reply to NATO attempts to portray the defensive efforts of socialist states as "excessive" and as a "threat."

The participants in the Warsaw Pact are not excluding a single type of weapon from possible talks. They only repeat that in this case, too, the principle of undiminished security of the sides should hot be upset.

These and other major provisions outlined in the declaration concerning disarmament and military detente have attracted close attention in nonalined countries as well. The balanced and constructive nature of the Warsaw Pact position evokes an approving interests. Our friends stress the timeliness of the Political Consultative Committee's meeting in Moscow, the scope of the ideas that were set forth and their fundamental importance for strengthening international security and peace. It is indicative that even those Western commentators who are inclined to question almost automatically any step taken by socialist countries, especially in questions of limiting the arms race, could not help noting the businesslike nature of the delcaration.

The adherence of socialist states to the cause of peace is unshakeable. They are prepared to traverse their part of the road to agreement, being convinced that the road to military detente is realistic, that disarmament is objectively possible. Disarmament is necessary not only because the squandering of immense material and spiritual values is constantly growing. While imposing the extremely dangerous arms race the aggressive imperialist circles are creating a special type of political philosophy, their own logic of approach to problems that in its time got such a straightforward manifestation in "atomic diplomacy," in "balancing on the brink of war" which placed force above commonsense.

It has to be noted though being a small minority numerically, the followers of the cult of strength, the belligerent anticommunists even today set the tone in the practical activities of a number of capitalist countries. It is this minority that is trying to undermine reasonable dialogue with the socialist community. Coming from that quarter are acts of subversion against any agreement that could now or in the future stop the arms race.

In the future, just as it has been so far, every milestone on the road to detente and the upholding of the interests and positions of lasting peace, and thereby also the interests of socialism, will require tremendous efforts. But slogans and appeals, however well-intended, are not enough. In the future, too, problems of curtailing the arms race will be solved with difficulty and complexities because such a scaling down is possible only on a mutual basis. "It goes without saying," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that were socialist countries to embark on the road of unilateral disarmament, allow the imperialists to attain the position of superior strength that they desire so much, it would be a disservice to peace."

The reminder that disarmament cannot be a one-sided process without risking a danger to stability in the world could not have been more timely. To be against the arms race, as experience shows, is not sufficient for disarmament when the other side counts on weapons. The objection by socialist states to the attainment of military superiority does not in itself guarantee the existing partiy in arms and armed forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. There are Western circles that regard parity itself as an infringement of their interests and intentions. These circles, first of all in the United States and in the top echelons of NATO, obviously do not want to give up their hope of accomplishing some sort of a spurt, of overturning the existing alignment of forces and getting the chance to impose their will on the world.

There is no shortage of corroborations of the existence of such intentions. During the present fiscal year U.S. military allocations reached the record level of 130 billion dollars, of which 30 billion dollars are allocated specifically for the development of new systems of weapons of mass destruction. The list of these systems, headed by the neutron bomb, also includes laser weapons, genetic, infrasonic and other "surprises" for mankind. The above cited figures do not reflect the additional allocations concealed in various "civilian" items of the American budget. Who does not remember how the neutron bomb rolled out as though by chance from that budget's energy corner last year!

The Americans are also pushing their NATO allies onto the road of increasing military spending. An additional programme of building up armaments spanning a period of more than ten years was adopted at the NATO session in May. Eighty billion dollars over and above the earlier planned allocations were earmarked for the implementation of this programme.

And the regular, just ended series of NATO's winter sessions was also keynoted by an acceleration of the arms race: The defense ministers of the bloc sanctioned creation of a new AWACS Airborne Warning and Control System valued at a total of about two billion dollars. The session of the North Atlantic Council greeted this as "the biggest measure of cooperation in the field of military equipment to be every undertaken by the allies."

But to some this is not enough. Franz-Josef Strauss rapidly acquired the taste and took no time in stating that airborne electronic espionage penetrating deep into "enemy" territory is senseless if NATO will not be equipped in Europe with weapons systems capable of striking that territory. One would think that NATO is suffering from some shortage of such forward-based systems! In this connection it is enough to mention the plan adopted by the United States to modernize the "Pershing" and "Lance" operational-tactical rockets stationed in the FRG, providing not only for increasing their range, but also for a new design of nuclear warheads into which, "in case of need," a neutron capsule could be placed.

The intensification of the arms race in NATO is taking place to the unceasing accompaniment of variations on the theme of the "Soviet military threat." Such propaganda campaigns that are orchestrated across the ocean are always an overture to a new round of the arms race. They become particularly importunate and shrill when the West has to avoid giving an answer to proposals by socialist states. What of a convincing nature can the NATO bloc put up, for instance, against the proposal to freeze the armed forces of the participants in the Vienna talks on limiting and reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe for the duration of these talks? Nothing.
[paragraph continues]

It was in June that the socialist states submitted in Vienna detailed proposals aimed at bringing closer the sides' views, called upon to create a basis for a rapid attainment of practical results. Many statesmen and politicians in the West had to acknowledge the constructive nature of these proposals. But where is the answer? There was nothing but vague promises to produce an answer. Meanwhile, the tone of Western commentaries about the essence of the June initiative changed for the worse. The future will show what this means.

The Moscow declaration was adopted unanimously. The leaders of Warsaw Pact members who assembled in Moscow, demonstrated the unity of views and actions of countries of the socialist community by proclaiming a realistic programm of lowering "the ceilings of confrontation" without diminishing the security of the sides.

On proposing to the West a program of military detente the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow had to discuss also some measures of interaction to be taken by Warsaw Pact members in questions of defense. The defense organization of socialist states cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that a system of controlling the bloc's armed forces, intended for times both of peace and war, has been created and is functioning in NATO, that an increasingly more powerful technical base is being created for the doctrines of this aggressive alliance that are openly hostile to the socialist community.

When discussing questions related to this the Romanian comrades took a special position. Later, they informed the public through the press of some of their arguments and this gave a pretext for speculations and insinuations against the socialist community by bourgeois and Peking propaganda men. What is the point in question?

It is contended that there is no fatal danger of war and that "any escalation of armaments is impermissible". But there is no argument about the ability of the peoples to uphold peace. All in the Warsaw Pact proceed from this. Also common is the conviction that every rouble, mark, leu, etc. diverted from socialist and communist construction is a heavy and undesirable burden.

The imperialists even do not conceal that by the arms race they pursue, apart from everything else, the aim of compelling socialist countries to divert more resources from the needs of economic development, of complicating the realisation of the fraternal parties' programm decisions on the growth of the population's living standards.

But can one economize on security? No doubt about it, to overestimate a threat would mean to shoulder a heavy additional burden, but to underestimate a threat would mean to risk everything. The interests of socialist countries are respected because it is known that we can struggle for these interests. If a damage is inflicted to our ability to uphold our interests, peace and detente will slide downhill.

This is how matters stand in reality.

No "extraordinary situation" exists at all. The task is to prevent its origination. We will cope with this task if NATO sheds its slightest doubt in the socialist countries' ability to withstand any trial and never falter whatever the challenge.

The thesis about the impermissibility of "any escalation of armaments" needs explaining because there exists not just any but an imperialist escalation. The United States has publicly declared that it will increase its military spending in real terms by 3 percent a year irrespective of inflation. It was supported by the NATO allies, this being announced in Brussels the other day. Being implemented at an accelerated pace in addition to this are plans of increasing cooperation in the field of military hardware with the aim of "a more effective utilization of existing resources," as it was recorded in the communique on the results of the NATO Council session held on December 7-8 this year. In what figures is this effect expressed? As explained by NATO officials, the bloc will receive additional billions, many billions. And this means thousands of new tanks, aircraft, missiles, dozens of submarines and a spiralling of the pace to produce qualitatively new armaments.

In general, the attempts by politicians and the military in NATO countries to justify by inflation the record big budget allocations for military purpose are intended for the gullible. To a large extent inflation is caused precisely by the nonproductive military spendings. But the trick is that the cost of arms goes up slower than that of durable civilian commodities.

It is indicative that the North Atlantic bloc justified its policy of building up its striking power not only by references to "defense needs" but also to the need of "deterrence". In the language of NATO this term taken from the vocabulary of the cold war means undermining the positions of real socialism.

As it was said by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "we will not weaken our defense in face of imperialism's growing military might no matter what demagogical arguments are used to cover up calls for this. This would have irreparable consequences for the socialist cause, for the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples".

The question of the cooperation of the armed forces of Warsaw Pact countries is connected with the strengthening of the defense potential of these countries. It is the more important to perfect such cooperation as NATO is pressing for an ever greater operational interaction of troops of the bloc's states subordinated to a single command. The coordination of military efforts within the framework of the Warsaw Pact in no way restricts the supreme prerogatives of the guiding party and state bodies of each fraternal country with respect to its national army.

The results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the recent Brussels session of the NATO Council provide much food for comparison and conclusions.

The Moscow meeting proposes to advance to agreement by common effort with due regard for the security interests of all sides. It is only this way that practical successes can be achieved in the cause of disarmament, that conditions can be created for developing extensive peaceful cooperation on the European and international scale.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD171852Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with "our commentator" Gennadiy Ariyevich participants Lev Semenovich Semeyko and Yuriy Vasilyevich Glukhov are not named in the program introduction in a rebroadcast at 1500 GMT, however, both are named at the beginning and end of the program and called foreign affairs journalists]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good morning, comrades. The questions of strengthening the peoples security and of developing cooperation among states are of top importance today. Objective causes have placed these questions at the center of international life, and the future development of human civilization depends, to a considerable extent, on how we solve them.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said that international relations now stand at a crossroad leading, ultimately, either to lasting peace or, at best, to tottering on the brink of war. Detente provides an opportunity to choose the path of peace, to miss that opportunity would be a crime. And the most important and most urgent task now is to stop the arms race that has engulfed the world.

In solving this task, the problem of limiting strategic armaments occupies a special place. That is why the talks being conducted on this subject between the Soviet Union and the United States are attacting the close attention and interest of the international public. The Warsaw Pact countries, in the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow, have also expressed their conviction that early completion of the Soviet-American talks on a second agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms and progressing to concluding new limitation agreements--in which the other nuclear powers would also be included--would be of enormous importance.

How do matters stand at the Soviet-American talks now? What is the U.S. attitude to them? I address these questions to a participant in today's broadcast, senior scientific staff member of the Institute of the United States and Canada, Lev Semenovich Semeyko.

Salt Progress

[Semeyko] In view of the progress that has already been achieved at the talks, the sides would appear to be close to signing the long-awaited new treaty. The talks between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation are correctly regarded, both in our country and in America, as the main component of Soviet-American relations. Other areas of those relations are, of course, important too, but still, the main requirement of the peoples of the two countries is averting nuclear catastrophe. The solution of this task can, and must be secured above all by means of a consistent limitation and reduction of nuclear arsenals. The worst difficulties are now behind us, and a few questions remain to be settled. Some of them were settled about a month ago, during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Vance to Moscow. The talks held here were acknowledged by both sides to have been constructive and useful. In a few days, there will be another meeting of the foreign ministers of the two states. It has been announced that Gromyko and Vance will meet in Geneva to work out the questions still outstanding on 21-22 December. And the fact that this will happen literally a month after the last meeting is in itself, an indication of the intensiveness of the talks and sign that they are approaching final completion.

[Ariyevich] Increasingly wide circles of the American public are coming out in favor of concluding as soon as possible a treaty with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms. One of the biggest public organizations, Americans for Democratic Action, has called that agreement one of the most important tasks of the day. And, indeed, President Carter himself, when expressing confidence that the Soviet Union and the United States are close to concluding an agreement, also stressed that that agreement is fully in accord with U.S. interests.

[Semeyko] Yes, the signing of the agreement in the very near future will be of enormous importance. It will largely determine the positive tone of future Soviet-American relations and improve the general international situation. A new treaty covering the period up to 1985 would lay the foundations for the third round of Soviet-American talks, which would begin immediately after the signing of the treaty now being prepared at the summit.

Middle East Affairs

[Ariyevich] And now I should like to move on to another burning topic of international life, the Near East. The last few days have been a time of extraordinarily busy activity by American Near East diplomacy. U.S. Secretary of State Vance has just made a journey to the Near East, shuttling between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The aim was to get an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty ready for signing by 17 December--that is, today--the date envisaged at the Camp David meeting 3 months ago, where, under the Washington aegis, the framework was elaborated for separate deals between Egypt and Israel. Well, as announced by the White House on 14 December, Vance was urgently recalled from the Near East, having broken off the latest round of his shuttle diplomacy. What happened? Let me put the question to you, Yuriy Vasileyvich [Glukhov].

[Glukhov] It's quite obvious that new difficulties have arisen. It's no secret that Washington was making an all-out effort to get a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv drawn up with all possible speed. Considerations of prestige played no small part. The Camp David agreements are the creation of American diplomacy. They have already been widely publicized in the Western press as a peace plan. I remember President Carter being portrayed on the cover of an issue of NEWSWEEK as a magician who had just worked a miracle: From an empty top-hat he was drawing a pair of rabbits, portrayed by Begin and As-Sadat. Embracing each other, they symbolized, as it were, eternal reconciliation. Actually, the draft treaty was already prepared by the time Vance went to the Near East. Begin, the Israeli prime minister, had said he was ready to sign it without revision immediately. To the Egyptian president, As-Sadat, it was more than 90 percent acceptable. Vance's job was merely to get agreement on the last details--a few so-called amendments put forward by As-Sadat. The United States intended to cast them in the form of an exchange of letters, leaving the prepared text of the treaty untouched. But Israel rejected all Egyptian reservations.

[Ariyevich] I think it's important to say what Egypt's amendments amount to. After all, the Cairo press is now representing As-Sadat as a true defender of Arab interests. Reality is different, is it not?

[Glukhov] It certainly is. What the Egyptian amendments boil down to is to link the process of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deals to the granting of so-called autonomy to the Palestinians on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. Cairo is insisting on drawing up a clear-cut time table and at the last moment even put forward the condition that ambassadors be exchanged between Egypt and Israel only after the holding of elections in the occupied territories and the creation there of self-rule organs.

These amendments, however, are of a purely formal character. Israel does not intend to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab territories. It does not intend to halt construction of semimilitary settlements. In these conditions, what significance can determination of a time scale for granting fictitious autonomy with the framework of the Israeli occupation have?

[Semeyko] The Palestinians are hereby denied the main thing--the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state--and the PLO is excluded from the process of negotiations; and that organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people. The rights of more than 3 million persons are ignored.

[Glukhov] The meaning of As-Sadat's tactical move is not complicated. As is known, the Camp David accords were rejected at such a high and representative level as the pan-Arab summit conference, which assembled in Baghdad in November at Iraq's initiative. Running into sharp opposition even from the so-called moderate Arab regimes, As-Sadat was forced to maneuver. The amendments game is designed to serve as a disguise for the separate deal. As-Sadat is attempting to present the whole course of separate deals as a process of an all-encompassing, step-by-step settlement, whereby in the first stage, it is claimed, the Egyptian problems are resolved, in the second stage Palestinian problems are resolved and so on.

[Ariyevich] Judging by everything, however, Tel Aviv does not intend in the least to play up to Cairo.

[Glukhov] Yes, Israel's position is cynically frank. Dealing with a weakened and isolated Egypt, the Israeli leaders have no compunction about trampling not just on one's feet but on one's throat as well. The deal with Cairo is outrightly regarded as a separate one. Egypt is inclined toward betraying not just the interests of the Palestinian people but also those of other Arab peoples. Israel does not intend to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the eastern sector of Jerusalem. And Egypt itself, after the occupiers depart, will enjoy only limited sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula, its own territory. The whole peninsula will virtually become a demilitarized zone. Only in its western part will Egypt be able to station a single division. On the Egyptian side, a zone 20-40 kms wide will contain UN forces but as far as the Israeli side is concerned the zone of limited armaments is limited to just 3 kms. There are also no provisions for the creation of demilitarized zones with the UN participation.

[Semeyko] In my opinion, it is important to note that this predominantly military provision is consolidated by a political provision. The draft peace treaty provides for priority of the treaty with Israel over Egypt's treaty obligations toward Arab states. This means that Cairo is capitulating and is once and for all deserting the front of struggle against the Israeli aggressor.

[Ariyevich] Yes, that is well put. Events show that Tel Aviv is counting on an unconditional act of capitulation. As-Sadat is attempting to soften it with reservations. This is the essence of the collision which has come about.

The world press has written about Vance's mission as the latest deflation of American Near East diplomacy. It is not, however, just a matter of this particular event. It is a matter of the Camp David accords themselves and the defective nature of the policy of separate deals, which are bringing a Near East settlement to an impasse.

[Glukhov] Yes, I agree. Even if Washington manages to overcome the present friction between Egypt and Israel it will not produce peace. The path to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East still exists, although the approach to it has been thoroughly upset by those who turned away in search of one-sided advantages. It is the path of a comprehensive settlement, which would enable the Arab countries to get back the lands which were seized from them in 1967, the Arab people of Palestine to realize their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and all the states of the area to enjoy the guaranteed right of a secure existence and development. This is precisely what is advocated by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They reaffirmed this recently at the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact members.

Crisis in Iran

[Ariyevich] Iran continues to be an arena for turbulent and dramatic events. The mass demonstrations in that country reached their culmination on 10 and 11 December. According to data in the Western press, about 2 million persons took part in them in Tehran, about 1 million in Mashhad, 700,000 in Tabriz and 300,000 in Esfahan. Powerful demonstrations have taken place in virtually all the country's large towns. As though recording Iran's disturbed pulse, the teleprinter tapes have been reporting continuing disturbances, clashes between the masses and the army and police and numerous victims of police reprisals. Yuriy Vasilyevich, please tell the listeners about the origins of the Iranian crisis.

[Glukhov] The internal political crisis in Iran has already assumed a chronic nature. It has been going on for almost a year. The impetus for mass disturbances was provided in January this year by the events in Qom, one of the large religious centers, where at the time there was a rise in the prices of a number of goods, rents and water rates. The authorities dealt harshly with those involved in the Qom demonstrations. Several hundred people were thrown into jail and official propaganda even attempted to interpret the disorders as machinations of communists and Islamic Marxists. But, the flames of popular disturbances have not subsided but increased. The security forces and the police have not been able to cope with the actions of the masses.

[Semeyko] I think it is worth drawing attention to the fact that in this period Iran has had three governments but the last one, a military one, has also been unable to control the situation. The main state institutions have been paralyzed. At the same time, opposition groups of a bourgeois reformist inclination have been formed and legalized in the political arena. The most influential of them is the National Front.

[Ariyevich] The West is trying to present the disturbances in Iran as being of a purely religious nature, as the Muslim clergy's dissatisfaction with certain secular reforms by the shah. Is that not so?

[Glukhov] By virtue of the specific nature of the conditions in Iran, where 93 percent of the population of 34 million are Muslims, Shi'ites, the role of the clergy is considerable. However, slogans of the believers long ago sank in the demands of the wide masses. The recent demonstrations had a clearly expressed political coloring. The demonstrators carried transparent banners on which was written: We are against tyranny, bullets and executions will not silence the voice of the fighters for freedom and independence; Yankees get out of Iran. The participants in the Tehran demonstrations adopted a resolution containing the demand to put an end to the shah's regime.

They also demanded the release of all political prisoners, the return to the country of Iranian citizens, who fearing repressions, were obliged to emigrate, and the guarantee of basic democratic freedoms.

The roots of the political crisis in Iran consist in the fact that for many years the solution of the country's socioeconomic problems and the implementation of democratic and progressive transformations were ignored. The government's mismanagement of the immense revenue from the sale of oil, the incorrect approach to the order of priority of economic tasks, corruption, speculation--these are the reasons for the present catastrophic situation.

[Ariyevich] In confirming your thoughts I would like to cite the words of an American journal: Hundreds of foreign companies, wrote BUSINESS WEEK, sent their representatives to Tehran to snatch a piece of the rich pie when the country began an orgy of military purchasing. Literally everything was bought, from nuclear power stations to motorboats. The future was painted in rosy colors. Now, in the journal's words, Iran is a country of unrealized hopes which is in the grip of political and economic crisis.

[Glukhov] Such is the result of the imperialist countries' rapacious policy toward Iran. That country was regarded as a source of raw materials, a reservoir of oil which provides the West approximately 20 percent of its black gold. Besides this, Iran has been pushed into the role of policeman in the Persian Gulf. In the last 6 years Tehran has spent immense sums acquiring arms.

[Semeyko] And in this respect it is important to note that the Western powers are extremely alarmed over the possibility of losing Iran as a major arms buyer: Iran in recent years has obtained 30 percent of all American arms supplies abroad. Since 1973 alone it has purchased $10 billion worth of arms from the United States, while orders that have already been contracted are put at another $12 billion. Military deliveries worth many billions also have gone to Iran from certain West European states. Now the Pentagon is expressing anxiety as to whether it will manage to sell Iran seven ultramodern reconnaissance planes with AWACS, or warning and control systems. The United States had strongly recommended that the shah acquire these planes, mainly because the Pentagon reckoned that they would not only strengthen Iran's defenses but also would make it possible to follow the movement of Soviet Armed Forces.

[Glukhov] The result of the imperialist dominance in Iran is lamentable. The ruinous military spending swallows one-third of the country's budget, whereas in 1953 it amounted to only 2 percent. The foreign debt of this rich oil-producing power has reached $7 billion. Impoverishment has become the lot of the broad masses of the Iranian working people, whereas the upper echelons have enriched themselves without restraint.

[Ariyevich] By all appearances, the scale of the Iranian events caught Western politicians unawares. As the New York TIMES wrote, the CIA clearly was unable to foresee the vast disturbances in Iran. The State Department, with its immense embassy in Tehran and its intelligence and analysis department, also suffered a fiasco, the Washington POST echoes. The reasons for the failure of American policy in Iran are perceived in the fact that third-rate officials supposedly were engaged in it.

[Glukhov] That is a childish explanation. More than 80,000 American specialists are working in Iran. They are in key posts in all spheres--in the army, industry and state apparatus. Washington even now intends to resolve the Iranian crisis in its own way. According to New York TIMES data, there are dozens of American specialists, including CIA staff men and military personnel, arriving in Tehran.

A salvage detachment for putting out the political fire in Iran is being thrown together. George Ball, the New York banker and former under secretary of state, has been elevated to the post of National Security Council consultant on Persian Gulf problems. Richard Helms, former ambassador to Iran and former CIA director, has been invited to be a White House adviser. Reports about plans to set upa mobile strike unit for emergency requirements in the Persian Gulf have appeared again.

[Ariyevich] In this connection, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warning on the Iranian events is particularly timely. Comrade Brezhnev said when answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question that the Soviet Union, which maintains traditional neighborly relations with Iran, resolutely states that it is against external interference in Iran's internal affairs, no matter by whom, in what form and no matter what the pretext is. Events of a purely internal order are taking place in that country and the Iranians themselves have to resolve the questions linked with this.

There we end the international observers at the roundtable broadcast and say good-bye to you. Till the next time, all the best.

TASS NOTES WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD160754Y Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

["USA and PRC Establishing Diplomatic Relations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, December 16, TASS--It has been officially announced here that the USA and the PRC agreed to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979. The USA will terminate diplomatic relations with Taiwan as of the same day. The exchange of ambassadors between the USA and the PRC is to be held on March 1, 1979.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1010 GMT on 16 Dec 78 adds the following:

"Simultaneously, the U.S. Government published a statement saying that on January 1 the United States will notify Taiwan that it is terminating diplomatic relations and the "mutual defense arrangement" with it. This means, the White House explained, that the American-Taiwan military treaty on "mutual security" will remain in force throughout 1979.

The United States, which refused to recognize the PRC in 1949, has been maintaining relations under this treaty with the regime of Chiang Kai-shek who found refuge on Taiwan Island.

Speaking on the television, President J. Carter announced that the United States would maintain its present commercial and other relations with Taiwan. He was motivating the decision to establish diplomatic relations with Peking before the pro-Taiwan lobby in the Congress. This lobby wants the United States to maintain military, political and other ties with Taiwan."

Moscow in Mandarin to China at 0730 GMT on 16 December announces the recognition as follows:

"In a television speech to the American public, U.S. President Carter declared that the United States and China have decided to establish diplomatic relations on 1 January, 1979."]

Peace and Progress Commentary

OW161658Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin 1400 GMT 16 Dec 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-China joint communique issued by Washington and Peking stated that the United States and China have agreed through negotiations to recognize each other, establish diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979 and exchange ambassadors in March 1979.

A statement issued by the U.S. Government says that the United States will notify Taiwan on 1 January 1979 that the United States will sever its diplomatic relations and mutual defense pact with Taiwan. The White House explained that the U.S.-Taiwan mutual security and military treaty will still be in force during 1979. The United States did not recognize the PRC in 1949 but has maintained its diplomatic ties with the Chiang regime hidden in Taiwan through the aforementioned treaty.

In a televised speech President Carter said that the United States will maintain trade and other relations with Taiwan as usual. He tried to defend the decision on establishing diplomatic ties with China before pro-Taiwan congressmen. The pro-Taiwan congressmen have advocated maintaining close military, political and other relations with Taipei.

OPEC CONFERENCE, DECISION ON PRICE RISE REPORTED

Main Question: Oil Prices

LD161850Y Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, December 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zaborin reports: A conference of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) has opened in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates. It is attended by representatives of all the 13 OPEC member countries--Algeria, Venezuela, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Ecuador.

The main item on the agenda is that of raising crude oil prices since the beginning of 1979. This step is made necessary by the declining rate of the American dollar, the main unit of account in the OPEC's oil exports. Moreover, the United States and other Western countries have sharply increased the prices of their exported manufactures and industrial equipment in an effort to solve their own domestic economic problems.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 16 December adds at this point: "The Western monopolies are inflating the prices of their exports, thus placing the burden of the economic upheavals which have gripped the developed Western countries on the developing countries."] In these conditions an increase of oil prices appears to be a natural measure by the OPEC countries to protect themselves against the effects of inflation and other manifestations of an economic crisis in the Western world.

All the representatives of the oil-producing countries who have assembled in Abu Dhabi are convinced of the need for raising oil prices.

The question now is not whether or not to raise the prices but by what margin and since what date. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates suggest a five per cent increase in oil prices, while Algeria, Libya and Iraq consider such an increase insufficient and recommend approximately a 15-20 per cent increase. Insisting on more vigorous measures, representatives of these countries stress that the incomes of the OPEC member countries have fallen off considerably because of the freezing of oil prices this year.

The conferees have not yet reached agreement on this basic question on the agenda. One thing is clear, however, that the attempts of the United States and other Western countries to put pressure on the oil-producing countries in the matter of oil prices have failed.

Prices To Rise 15 Percent

LD171815Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, December 17 TASS--Prices on oil, delivered by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to the world market, is to go up on a decision passed at an OPEC conference which ended today in the capital of the United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi. The rise will take effect in four stages, first by 5 per cent as of January 1, and another three rises will take place in April, July and October. The oil price will rise to a total of 14.5 per cent.

The rise is necessitated by heavy losses sustained by oil producing countries due to the dropping exchange rate of the American dollar--the main accounting unit in buying and selling oil, and also because of continuing inflation in the West.

This leads to a considerable increase of the prices of industrial produce bought by oil producing countries on the capitalist market. As a result of these negative factors OPEC countries lost 27 billion dollars in 1973-1977.

A communique on the conference's results, disseminated in Abu Dhabi, points out that OPEC will feel justified to go on raising oil prices, unless Western states control inflational processes and the U.S. takes measures against its currency's devaluation. The present rise, the document notes, compensates OPEC countries' financial losses only partially.

Arab 'Political Solidarity' Hailed

LD172050Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent for the Near East, Leonid Rassadin, reports from Abu Dhabi:

The latest OPEC conference has ended in the capital of the United Arab Emirates. It adopted a decision on the partial increase by the OPEC states of oil prices during 1979 by an average of 15 percent, to be implemented quarterly.

Although no one in the Emirates was in doubt that the price for "black gold" would be raised, heated debates on this issue took place at the conference today. This can be explained by the fact that the political course of the OPEC countries is by no means uniform.

On one hand, these regimes are closely linked with the West, first and foremost the United States, and on the other hand with such states as Algeria, Iraq and Libya, which are consistently upholding the interests of their own peoples and the peoples and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. I will remind you that, on the eve of the conference in Abu Dhabi, U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal toured a number of Persian Gulf states. Washington at that time again resorted to its traditional policy of persuasion, and at times to its notorious practice of untying its hands in order to exert pressure on the oil producing countries of the region, at the same time forcing OPEC to reject in general the idea of raising oil prices. It is now perfectly obvious that this crude pressure has not produced the desired results. Why? Well, primarily because now, after the all-Arab summit conference in Baghdad--and the majority of the OPEC states are Arab states--an evident trend was noted: toward political solidarity in the Arab world in the face of a new plot by imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE REQUIRES END OF SOVIET THREAT MYTH

LD141653Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Z. Mirskiy: "Under the Cover of Fabrications"]

[Text] The book "The Soviet Threat: Is It Real?" by the well-known Indian publicist (A. Murti) was published recently in Delhi. On the basis of much factual material the book's author shows that the so-called "Soviet threat" is unreal and farfetched. The book, which exposes this myth, has attracted attention in Asia, Europe and America. And this is quite natural. The point is that the progressive world public has recently been growing increasingly profoundly aware of the close relationship between international aggressive circles' propaganda on the "Soviet threat" myth and the arms race that these circles are increasingly fueling. The perfidious intent of those who are painstakingly using the "Soviet threat" myth to mask their dangerous and far-reaching plans, which could blow up the world if not exposed, is becoming increasingly clear.

"Imperialism cannot count on success by openly proclaiming its true aims," L.I. Brezhnev has said. "It has been forced to create an entire system of ideological myths to obscure its true intentions and dull the peoples' vigilance." The "Soviet threat" is one of these myths. This myth, like anti-Sovietism in general, constitutes the foundation of a complex system of ideological, political, diplomatic, propaganda and military measures and efforts by the West's imperialist circles pursuing their narrow class interests and aims, which are contrary and even hostile not only to real socialism but in fact to the overwhelming section of all mankind. The theory and practice of the so-called "balance of terror" is the axis and most important component of this system.

Imperialist propaganda assures the Western public that the danger of nuclear war can be averted if the two opposing social systems do not so much trust each other (this, they say, is impossible due to antagonistic contradictions) as fear each other. What is needed, they say, is not mutual trust but "mutual deterrence," the "balance of terror."

"Deterrence is not the opposite of detente," the West German political theorist [politolog] Von (Raven) has written "but its precondition. If people wish to abandon deterrence in their desire for detente, it will only be harmed."

Soberminded representatives of Western scientific and political theory have repeatedly spoken out decisively against this way of stating the question and against contemplating the problem of war and peace through the anti-Soviet prism of the "balance of terror." G. Kennan, well-known American diplomat and scientist, has written: "The notion that Russia wishes to attack the West but restrains itself only because we possess nuclear weapons was created to a considerable degree by Western imagination. Some of us, who are familiar with Russia's policy, strove for a number of years to make our voice heard against this notion about Russia, but they were vain attempts."

Guided by the "mutual deterrence" principle, NATO adopted the policy of stepping up the arms race on the one hand and parrying Soviet efforts to secure real disarmament on the other.

NATO circles do not come out openly against disarmament. From day to day, however, their propaganda endeavors to convince the Western public that the most important thing is just arms control. But it is possible to delay disarmament for awhile, they say, both because this will affect the economy and because "mutual deterrence" might be weakened, along with the war-restraining principle too. The arms race being pursued by the imperialists is thereby justified and acquires a legal basis.

The machinery for indoctrinating and manipulating public opinion in the spirit of the "balance of terror" is quite simple and was readied long ago. Its operation is particularly apparent when Western parliaments adopt military budgets.

Long before they are discussed there begins a "leak of information" through the mass news media, and figures of different trends make deliberately alarming statements alleging that the Soviet Union is arming more quickly than the West and that therefore the "balance" will be upset almost tomorrow, if it has not happened already. Speeches are delivered, some by high-ranking officials, on the "Soviet threat," and "just one game--'the Russians are coming'"--is actively played, as U.S. Senator F. Church said.

All this is done for one purpose--to convince the Western public that the only possible way to insure that "the Russians do not come" and that the "balance of terror," supposedly shaken by them, is restored is to approve new military appropriations and agree to a still higher military budget.

When, after NATO's May session, its members adopted the decision to build up this aggressive bloc's armed forces, the British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote that this "would be impossible but for West Europe's growing concern (artificially created--Z.M.) over the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact countries' military might. If it were not for the intensification of the general atmosphere of fear (the result of exaggerating the imaginary "Soviet threat"--Z.M.),,it would be rather difficult for Britain's Labour government, for example, to announce a decision to increase military spending."

This state of affairs and the artificial creation of certain public support for the arms race plans is aided by the fact that the explanations given to the Western public in the spirit of the "balance of terror" and "mutual deterrence" are constantly accompanied by assurances of loyalty to detente.

"Nuclear peace" perfectly suits the military-industrial complex and all "dealers in death," who make huge profits as payment for fear, in which state they keep people. [paragraph continues]

Of course, they are not disturbed by the fact that "peace based on fear" cannot be considered normal peace. Nor are they concerned at the fact that the progressive growth of arms, which is proclaimed an important condition for maintaining "nuclear peace," in fact undermines international security and creates for mankind not a mythical but a real threat of world catastrophe.

But this is not the only point. As irrefutable facts prove, aggressive Western circles, while expatiating on the "balance of terror," and "nuclear peace" and arms control, are endeavoring in reality to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. Plans and means of aggression have now been in preparation for more than a decade under the cover of the "balance of terror" and behind the smokescreen of the imaginary "Soviet threat."

The article "Concept of the First Decisive Strike: The Pentagon's Secret Strategy," published in the American journal PROGRESSIVE last May, states that the purpose of this strategy "is not to insure a nuclear impasse or 'balance of terror' but to prepare for an unexpected strike by the United States...."

These plans are monstrous, like the weapons systems for making a "disarming" first strike which, as the journal points out, "are to be ready by the mid-eighties." The journal also refutes the opinion current in the West that the Pentagon's military preparation are just a "bluff," just a means of putting political pressure on the USSR.

Articles like that published in PROGRESSIVE are far from rare. A number of other progressive publications, public figures and politicians in the United States and West Europe are sounding the alarm. They emphasize that contrary to everything, including commonsense, and motivated by hegemonism, greed and class hatred of socialism, the West's aggressive circles, the Pentagon and NATO are preparing--not verbally but in fact--to kindle a nuclear conflagration.

"Are we returning to the cold war? You cannot help wanting to reply to this question: Yes, we are, since the analogies are obvious, so obvious that they divert attention from the differences," THE NATION writes, emphasizing here that "the Soviet threat is once again becoming the basis of U.S. global policy." In order to build a policy on such a--to put it bluntly--fabricated "basis," its designers resort to corresponding methods: ranging from crude, insolent lies to subtle falsification.

As for the former, a report published for the May session of the NATO Council can serve as an example. This report opened with a sinister and false subhead: "The Steady Buildup of the Soviet Union's Military Might Challenges NATO."

Lies have "short legs," as is known, and you will not get far with them. Understanding this, the Pentagon and NATO are having increasingly frequent recourse to falsification. They are trying to attach the label of "Red militarism" to the Soviet Union and even allege that the "Soviet threat" stems from...our communist world outlook and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. They try to prove that the socialist revolution is inevitably connected with war and that the communist conviction as to the inevitable end of capitalism and the triumph of socialism throughout the world generally denotes their desire for world domination at any price, even the price of nuclear war....

V.I. Lenin gave an accurate and exhaustive description of the authors of "ideological calculations" of this sort. [paragraph continues]

"There are silly people," he wrote, "who shout about Red militarism: They are political swindlers who pretend to believe this nonsense." Communists have been and still are opposed to military solutions for disputes and to confrontation between the two social groupings.

It is significant that many honest people in the West understand the falsication ins and outs of imperialist propaganda maneuvers over the communist world outlook. Thus the American bourgeois investigator F. Neal points out that "the communists' conviction about the atrophy of capitalism is depicted as an intention to achieve world domination." It is also significant that the Maoists, who have broken with Marxism-Leninism, are issuing calls for an end to capitalism by military means and for nuclear missile might to be brought to bear on it, regardless of the millions upon millions of casualties and unprecedented devastation.

The USSR's consistently peace-loving foreign policy, the peace programs formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, and the more than 100 disarmament proposals advanced by the Soviet Government in recent years are the embodiment of a Marxist-Leninist attitude toward war and peace.

The world situation is developing so that it is impossible to struggle successfully against the arms race and for peace without actively opposing the "Soviet threat" myth. It is impossible to replace "mutual deterrence" with mutual trust without exposing the forgery and falsification of the authors of this myth.

"No Soviet threat exists either to the West or to the East," L.I. Brezhnev points out. "All this is a monstrous lie--from start to finish. The Soviet Union intends to attack no one. The Soviet Union does not need war. The Soviet Union is not increasing its military budget.... Our country is consistently and unshakably struggling for peace."

CARTER, JENKINS TALKS FAIL TO RESOLVE U.S.-EEC DIFFERENCES

LD151730Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0936 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 15 December TASS--Talks were held in the White House on Thursday between U.S. President James Carter and Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, who has arrived in Washington on an official visit. As the White House reported, the two sides devoted their main attention to questions of acheving an international agreement on trade liberalization.

The capitalist world has been trying to draw up this agreement for 5 years now, but talks have hardly moved forward due to the acute differences between the partners-competitors. The absence of an agreement is complicated by outbreaks of trade wars on both sides of the Atlantic, undermining the already weak hopes for a successful conclusion to the talks. According to press reports, the Common Market emissary intends to bring to the Washington administration's notice the profound concern of the EEC concerning U.S. protectionist measures and, in particular, the U.S. Congress refusal to extend presidential powers over taxes on imported goods.

According to the White House statement, the President promised nothing concrete to Roy Jenkins and only stated his intention to have Congress review its position.

By all accounts, no results were achieved at the White House meeting on the question of concessions by Western Europe, on which Washington is insisting. The American side expressed concern at the creation of the European Monetary System, which is seen here as an aspiration of Western Europe for greater currency and financial independence from the United States and the "chronically ill" dollar.

Analyzing the results of the talks in the White House, observers consider that the sides did no more than again outline the circle of contradictions between the partners, and did not map out any ways of overcoming them.

UN ENDORSES SOVIET PROPOSAL ON NONNUCLEAR STATES

LD172348Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, December 17, TASS--The U.N. General Assembly endorsed a Soviet proposal on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of states free of them at present. A resolution on this matter, adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes, calls on all states possessing nuclear weapons to refrain from deploying them on the territories of countries where there are no such weapons at present. The document calls on all states not possessing nuclear weapons and not having them on their territory, to refrain from any steps that would lead, directly or indirectly, to the deployment of such weapons on their territory.

It was stressed during the debate on the Soviet initiative that its realisation would erect a barrier to the penetration of these most horrible mass annihilation weapons to new geographic regions. Nevertheless, delegations from NATO bloc member countries voted against the resolution.

The U.N. General Assembly also approved a resolution which reiterates the need for universal and effective observance of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations. The early elaboration by a special committee of a draft world treaty on this matter is envisaged.

The proposal to conclude such a treaty was moved by the Soviet Union and, as noted during the debate, the realisation of the proposal would help create favourable conditions for further concrete steps towards curbing the arms race, and advancing towards general and complete disarmament. Many delegates pointed out that such a treaty would promote stronger trust among states, and the all-round development of international cooperation.

UN APPROVES REPORT ON SECURITY OF UN MISSIONS IN U.S.

LD170618Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2311 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York--The UN General Assembly has unanimously approved a report that resolutely condemns provocations of Zionist organizations and extremist groups against permanent missions of the USSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Cuba, Iraq, Egypt, Chad, the Philippines, Tunisia and other countries.

The General Assembly demanded that the U.S. authorities "adopt without delay all necessary measures to prevent any actions affecting the security of the missions and their personnel and to ensure normal conditions for the existence and functioning of all foreign missions."

GUYANA A SYMPTOM OF 'GRAVE MORAL CRISIS' IN U.S.

ID170616Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 ID

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] I'm just back from your country, he writes, after spending many weeks there and today I'd like to speak of the tragedy that shocked America and the whole world for that matter, the tragedy in the jungles of Guyana. Like every one of you I watched all the television reports from the scene of the deaths of more than 900 men, women and children. I observed all the details the news media supplied, I heard and read the many explanations of what happened.

As you know, there are many explanations of why hundreds of people committed mass suicide in the jungles of Guyana. Some are more or less conscientious attempts to get at the root causes. Others appear to me to be abstract reasoning. And then, of course, there are the usual attempts to see the hand of Moscow behind the tragedy but this explanation was so absurd that no one I came in contact with in America had accepted it. Some news analysts saw the Guyana tragedy, not as an isolated case of fanatacism, but as a symptom of a grave moral crisis in American society, and I believe they are the closest to the truth.

For some time now it has been fashionable in your country to talk about human rights and to depict the United States as a model for other nations to follow, especially the socialist. In the process of the concept of human rights is reduced to the absurdity of two or three rights. Two centuries ago the authors of the Declaration of Independence wrote of the indefeasible right of every person to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Those who in the jungles of Guyana deprived themselves of the right to life had reason to believe apparently that American society did not guarantee them the full range of human rights.

What did the fathers of the Declaration of Independence mean when they included among the indefeasible rights the right to the pursuit of happiness? They must have meant more than material prosperity. A society that seeks to guarantee the full range of human rights must be concerned about the moral values and ideals it offers its citizens. It seems to me the breakdown in moral standards that for centuries have been considered essential for a civilized society points to serious defects in the American way of life.

I was amazed to learn during my latest visit to your country that in the past year more than 1 million abortions among girls of 13 were registered in the United States. With moral standards at such a low ebb is it any wonder millions of Americans try to find answers for their countless problems in mysticism, drug addiction and religious sects? Since the tragedy in Guyana the whole world knows there is a sect called the People's Temple, but I wonder how many of you in America know that nearly 1,500 sects of different kinds operate in your country. What is it that attracts thousands of Americans to the fanatics who lead these sects? What has given rise to the mass drug addition? America, you know, is one of the world's leaders in drug addiction. What is the cause of the sexual looseness among America's school children? These are all questions that need answering before American society can claim to set an example to other nations.

Human rights do not begin and end with the right to leave one's country, the one right the members of the People's Temple seemed to have. Human rights are also the right to work, the right to security in old age, the right to a free education and to free health care and especially the right to believe the ideals of the society one lives in are worth believing in.

The Guyana tragedy has made many Americans stop and think. And it has made people in other parts of the world realize that American society is not what Washington politicians depict it to be but a society with moral and social ulcers.

TRADE COUNCIL PREPARED LIST OF POSSIBIE JOINT PROJECTS

ID151640Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 15 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--The implementation of 28 new projects of possible business cooperation between the USSR and the United States would enhance a considerable increase in the volume of trade between the two countries. Such is the opinion of Soviet foreign trade officials and prominent representatives of the U.S. business community who took part in the recent sixth meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in Moscow.

The council prepared a list of projects in the implementation of which American organizations are interested. In its opinion mutual ties could effectively develop in engineering, ferrous metallurgy, in the automobile, machine-tool building and chemical industries and in power generation. Cooperation is also envisaged in the prospecting and working of new geological structures, in the extensive application of new methods of oil extraction and the construction of enterprises for the manufacture of drilling equipment.

But the future of these projects depends in many ways on the further state of Soviet-American relations in this field.

Speaking at a meeting of the council, Mikhail Kuzmin, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, noted that the discriminatory amendments of 1974 to the U.S. trade and credit legislation resulted in a slowing down of the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. Purchases of American equipment have declined and Soviet export is practically not growing.

The implementation of joint projects, Mikhail Kuzmin stressed, is possible only in conditions of a lifting of the discriminatory restrictions in trade with the USSR, of the granting to the Soviet Union of the Most Favoured Nation treatment that is enjoyed by other foreign trade partners of the United States.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION IN NEVADA REPORTED

ID161936Y Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 16 Dec 78 ID

[Text] New York, December 16, TASS--The United States carried out another underground nuclear explosion on the proving ground in Nevada. According to a statement by a spokesman for the Energy Department, the explosion's yield was from 20 to 150 kilotons.

WEST FACES 'SERIOUS RISK OF MISCALCULATION' IN ARMING PRC

LD141627Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[A. Mikhaylov article: "Dangerous Intrigues: Peking's Military Appetites and Western Connivance"]

[Text] Quite recently it would have seemed unlikely: Brzezinski, who passes for a "hawk," walking along the Great Wall of China spouting anti-Soviet maxims; Air Marshal Cameron, chief of Britain's defense staff, telling his hospitable hosts--Chinese military leaders, smiling approvingly--with soldierly directness that Britain and China have "one and the same enemy, whose headquarters are in Moscow"; former Japanese generals being cordially received on the very Chinese soil which in the not too distant past they tried to seize; a whole galaxy of retired West German generals visiting China for an "inspection" of the Chinese Army and gradually instilling into its leadership the idea that the "modernization" of the Chinese Armed Forces proclaimed by Peking is a mere dream without broad Western assistance....

Indeed, only a few years ago Peking's rulers, not sparing the most high-flown phrases, advertised themselves as the "most revolutionary" force of the day opposing imperialism, and as the bulwark and support of national liberation movements. Yet their recent metamorphosis must not be considered accidental, still less unlikely. It is the natural result of the Maoists' class treason, their implementation of a great-power chauvinist policy and their fierce struggle against the socialist community, which in the last analysis has inevitably led them to form a shameful bloc with the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

A nationwide campaign of "preparation for war" has been underway for many years now in China. Here special attention is devoted to improving nuclear missile weapons, which accounts for about half the military expenditure.

The country's economy is being oriented on a militarist basis. Unconditional priority is being given to those sectors of greatest military significance. These measures are being implemented in parallel with the Peking ruling clique's openly inflammatory line on provoking a world war.

The Peking rulers, aware that the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the main obstacle to the realization of their great-power, hegemonist plans and leaving the main direction of Mao Tse-tung's course unchanged, have moved even further to the right and embarked on intensive efforts to find ways of establishing closer cooperation with imperialism on an antisocialist basis. This line can be seen particularly clearly in the desire to obtain the greatest possible assistance from the developed capitalist countries of the West and Japan for developing their military industrial potential.

Having proved unable to overcome the scientific and technical backwardness resulting from Maoist "self-reliance", Peking has embarked on a path of buying weapons from the West. According to foreign press reports, the United States has permitted the export to China of apparatus which could be used in the navy. Britain has sold 50 Rolls Royce Spey military jet engines and concluded a contract on supplying a plant to manufacture them. In the FRG a contingent of multipurpose, heavy helicopters (which are, by the way, in the Bundeswehr's armory) has been bought from the firm Messerchmitt-Boelkow-Blohm. Three complete computers have been acquired from the Japanese company Hitachi Seisakuze and so forth.

Taking into account Peking's open betrayal of the cause of peace and socialism, the imperialists are seeking to bind China to them by bribing them with weapons (within, they assume, limits which represent no danger for their own countries) and to use the Chinese leadership in their global struggle against the peoples' freedom and independence. The Washington STAR wrote openly that some things in certain unofficial American statements on military aid to China suggest that there is a desire to use the Chinese as "cannon fodder" in a war against the Soviet Union. It is no secret that it is not the imperialists who have adopted the position of Maoism, but on the contrary, Maoism has alined itself with the platform of the West's most diehard anticommunist circles and has gone as far as direct subservience to the monopolist bourgeoisie in its ideology and policy.

Reactionary, imperialist circles, among them ardent anticommunists, have received with particular satisfaction Peking's dirty, slanderous fabrication about the "threat from the north" and the Soviet Union's "aggressive intentions" toward China. This is the lie that the Chinese leadership uses in actively supporting international reaction in "substantiating" the alleged need for military assistance to China, its rapid militarization and supplies of weapons and military materiel from the industrially developed capitalist countries.

In this connection, the West and Japan deliberately "forget" such generally known facts as the Maoists' extensive territorial claims against practically all China's neighbors, in confirmation of which "historical" maps are published; or Mao Tse-tung's statement (which not one of his successors even considers rejecting) on the desirability of China "securing Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore...."

And these facts are by no means "playing with geography" or simply idle wishes. Suffice it to recall, for instance, the 1959 and 1962 incursions by Chinese troops into Indian territory, of which more than 36,000 square km still remain occupied, or the January 1974 occupation of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, or the numerous Chinese armed provocations in recent years on the borders of neighboring states. Also fresh in the memory are the recent provocations by armed Chinese fishing vessels in the region of the Senkaku Islands, which the Japanese consider to be theirs; it is not without interest to note that these islands are absent from a map of Japan just published in the Peking press.

Nor does the West "notice" that large Chinese Army forces are drawn up on the Vietnamese border, warships and planes encroach on Vietnam's territorial waters and airspace and Chinese soldiers regularly organize raids onto Vietnamese territory, killing border guards and civilians.

At the same time, despite the currently fashionable Western talk of the need to strengthen Peking's "defense," China's neighbors are well aware that the increase in its military potential, particularly supplying it with modern armaments, is not only directed against the USSR--which, as is known, has everything necessary to defend its state interests--but constitutes a danger in the first instance to those who are weaker.

Peking's policy, with its emphasis on consistent opposition to detente and total militarization, threatens the interests of all peoples, including the Chinese people themselves. It is not superfluous to recall in this connection that lack of principles is in essence the basic principle of Peking's policy. The true meaning of China's advances to the West is clearly shown by a recently published statement by Keng Piao, member of the Politburo and chief of the International Liaison Section of the CCP Central Committee, at an instructional conference.

"For now let the United States defend us against the influence of Soviet revisionism, When we believe the time has come, we will tell Uncle Sam: 'Be so kind as to pack your bags.'"

Peking's present aspirations are based on a principle voiced by Mao Tse-tung as early as September 1959 at a CCP Central Committee conference: "We must subjugate the globe. Our objective is the whole world, where we will create a mighty state. And there is a serious risk of miscalculation for those individuals, blinded by anticommunism, who lose sight of these basic Maoist aims and embark on dangerous intrigues by arming a country whose leadership is openly gambling on war. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted on 16 June 1978, "Attempts have recently been made in the United States, at a high level and in a relatively cynical form, to play the 'Chinese card' against the USSR. This is a short-sighted and dangerous policy; as if its authors would not have cause to regret it."

PRC CONDUCTING U.S. ACTIVITIES IN LAOS, ANGOLA

OW151225Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW

[Talk by Soviet historian (Mikhaylov): "Peking Imitates Washington's Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese leaders, through either the direct request of or recommendations by certain U.S. cliques, have become trusted agents of the United States in carrying out certain plans which for various reasons the United States has been unfit to carry out itself.

Not long ago the French journal INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL COMMUNIQUE reported a historic intrigue about the appropriation of $40 million from the U.S. budget to support Gen Vang Pao's reactionary clique in Laos. According to the French journal, not long before the victory of the Lao revolution, the situation in Laos was such that it was impossible for the United States to deliver this money to Vang Pao's counterrevolutionary clique.

Even after the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the United States did not give up its plan to sabotage the Lao revolution. However, for various reasons, the United States now thinks it better to have this plan carried out by someone else. Early this year, the United States asked Thailand to deliver the $40 million to the anti-Laos sabotage forces. As Thailand rejected this request, the United States had to find other ways and means to spend this sum on sabotage activities against the Lao people. The United States finally found in Peking its agents for this imperialist conspiracy in Laos.

The INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL COMMUNIQUE journal confirmed this point. During his visit to Peking this spring, Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, using support for the so-called "true neutralists in Laos" as an excuse, immediately suggested that representatives of Chinese leaders spend the entire $40 million on organizing anti-Laos sabotage activities.

The French journal also confirmed that the Chinese leaders accepted the U.S. proposal and sent envoys to Paris and Bangkok to establish contacts with overseas Lao leaders. At present it is widely known that accomplices of the U.S. imperialists in Peking have supported and armed antigovernment insurgent groups in some of Laos' national minority areas. These sabotage groups organized, supported and armed with money from the United States and China, have incited local national minority people to oppose the Lao Government.

There are other examples showing how Mao Tse-tung's successors have betrayed the national liberation movement.

According to a Washington POST report, while talking with Chinese leaders, Brzezinski said that Peking had done something in Angola which the United States could not do because of the U.S. Congress. What services did Brzezinski wrest from the Chinese leaders? According to a Washington POST report, China has politically, materially, technologically, organizationally and militarily aided Angola's sabotage clique. This clique opposes the revolutionary government of this young African nation.

PRC'S 'POSITIVE ATTITUDE' TOWARD ROK, REUNIFICATION SCORED

SK180953Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Dec 78 SK

[Text] In a recent interview with U.S. reporters, PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping took a positive attitude toward the role of South Korea in the reunification of Korea. In this connection, radio commentator (Promachkov) writes as follows:

Teng Hsiao-ping's notable statement soon attracted the attention of the world press. This is because the Peking leaders have previously denounced the Seoul regime. When he visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in May this year, Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Kuo-Feng condemned the activity of the Pak Chong-hui clique, which has carried out the anti-popular policy of dividing the country. We do not recognize the South Korean regime, and the sole legal independent state in Korea is the DPRK, he said.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY and other Chinese papers have denounced the South Korean regime's policy of division many times. This notwithstanding, Teng Hsiao-ping suddenly recognized (?the position) of the antipopular South Korean regime in the question of reunifing the country.

What caused this sudden change? In fact, the Peking authorities, which have pursued a policy of collusion with imperialist forces, are persistently attempting to have closer relations with the United States. In his interview, Teng Hsiao-ping strongly advocated the early conclusion of a China-U.S. treaty. It is likely that Peking assumes a conciliatory attitude toward the United States in this most important part of the PRC's foreign policy in the Pacific.

Commenting on Teng Hsiao-ping's statement in the interview, the Washington POST wrote that along with expressing a strong desire to conclude a Sino-U.S. treaty, Teng Hsiao-ping proposed maintaining the status quo of Taiwan and even recognized the role of the anti-communist South Korean Government in the reunification of Korea.

Thus, Peking once again showed that, for its own interests, it can abandon any friendship, support, promise or pledge toward other countries at any time. Vietnam has experienced this, and Albania has recently experienced the falsehood of Chinese promises.

As for the settlement of the Korean question, Maoists have long pursued a two-faced policy. While clamoring that they support the stance of the DPRK concerning the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, Maoists have attempted to obstruct the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. As everyone knows, the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea has been a basic factor obstructing the reunification of this country. By making eyes at the Seoul puppet regime, the Chinese leaders are contributing to tension in the Far East.

SHANGHAI DEMONSTRATIONS, PEKING TATZUPAO EXAMINED

LD161718Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Valentin Guberbatorov]

[Text] Referring to reliable sources, foreign news agencies have transmitted reports on demonstrations in Shanghai. Those who took part in the demonstrations were mainly young people who had illegally returned to the city from the rural areas where they had been forcibly exiled at the time of the Cultural Revolution. They demanded to be issued with residence permits for their native city, to be given work and to be provided with cards for food and clothing. The city authorities dispersed the demonstrators.

Let us remind ourselves that Shanghai, which has always been considered China's intellectual center, especially suffered during the period of the Cultural Revolution. It was here that the Shanghai group, more widely known as the gang of four, carried out their purges most zealously. Almost all students were exiled to the countryside for so-called education by practice. Altogether, some 17 million boys and girls were exiled from the cities. Since the overthrow of the gang of four it was estimated that some 300,000-400,000 young people have illegally returned to the cities. But having returned they have encountered immense difficulties. Without having completed their studies, without a residence permit, without a job and without cards for food and clothing, they have become people of stunted destiny and unfulfilled hopes.

Other reports say that new tatzupao have appeared in Shanghai and Peking. These latest posters criticize Mao Tse-tung and the present leadership. It is also reported that in Peking the authorities have instituted surveillance on the places where the tatzupao are posted and have begun arresting their authors. All this leads us to believe that it has been decided to put an end to the tatzupao campaign. At one point, Teng Hsiao-ping, the present vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, states that this campaign demonstrated the country's political stability. However, the Chinese leadership apparently did not expect that criticism aimed at them would be heard so loudly in the tatzupao. The sharp intensification of surveillance and arrests is evidence that they have decided to put an end to this dangerous playing at democracy.

MAO'S LETTERS PUBLISHED TO BOOST PRC'S 'MILITARY MIGHT'

LD131642Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Viktor Anikin)]

[Text] The PRC authorities are trying to make young people devote less attention to politics and more to their studies of science. This is shown by the publication there in the press of letters written by the late Mao Tse-tung to Chinese students, and in particular to his own sons in the 1940's. One can be sure that the belated publication of these letters at this particular time can be explained by the fact that their contents are in accord with the spirit of the so-called Four Modernizations, directed mainly toward strengthening the PRC's military might. And for this--so they consider in Peking--it is necessary to develop the country's economy, science and technology more rapidly. The publication of Mao's old letters shows, on the one hand, the desire of the PRC ruling clique to make young Chinese people an obedient weapon in their hands, and on the other, reveals their growing concern at the mood of opposition among young people, who are more and more actively opposing the order which exists in the country.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED RSFSR DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY

ID181023Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A government delegation of the RSFSR led by Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the RSFSP Council of Ministers, left for Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR ALBANIA'S ADMISSION TO UN RECALLED

AU142230Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The date 14 December marks the 23d anniversary of Albania's admission to the United Nations. Albania's admission to the United Nations became possible as a result of the international recognition of the new Republic of the Albanian Workers and Peasants. On 14 December 1955 the base efforts of the Western powers to prevent Albania from becoming a full member of the United Nations and thus making its contribution to the general struggle for the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples suffered total defeat.

The Soviet Union recognized the Provisional Albanian Government as early as November 1945 and established diplomatic relations with it. From the very earliest sessions of the United Nations the Soviet Union proposed that Albania be admitted as a member, which, as the Soviet delegate stressed, would be a recognition of Albania's contribution to the general cause of the defeat of fascism.

The Albanian newspaper BASHKIMI wrote in December 1955 about the ardent gratitude of the Albanian people to the Soviet Union for its resolute support for their just cause. The paper pointed out that Albania was prepared, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to make its contribution in the successful [word indistinct] activity of the United Nations toward strengthening peace, security and international collaboration.

After becoming a member of the United Nations, Albania, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, [word indistinct] about some of the more important problems of our times such as the struggle for peace, for general and total disarmament, The banning of nuclear weapons, the total and final liquidation of colonialism and participated in the efforts to set up a system of collective security in Europe.

This stand by Albania helped to increase its international authority. Albania's collaboration with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and of territorial integrity. This stand corresponded with the vital interests of the Albanian people and of those of other socialist countries and added to their strength in the struggle for common aims and ideals.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY REPORTED

AU151207Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Report on talk by Yuriy Sergeyev, official of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries--time and place not given]

[Excerpt] This year, Yuriy Sergeyev said, we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society.

We will remind you that its founders were the Volgograd petroleum equipment plant, the Presniya machine tool plant near Moscow, the Kirghisian Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Odessa State University, as well as various social organizations and institutions.

The activists of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society maintained very close contacts with their Albanian colleagues and received them generously in the Soviet Union. Delegations of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society visited People's Albania. These contacts were of great value and united our two peoples. The Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society currently organizes meetings devoted to Albania's national holidays, commemorates important jubilee events and holds meetings devoted to the history of relations between our two countries.

An extended meeting of the Society's board was held only a little while ago on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers. Guest speakers pointed out that the Soviet people, nurturing feelings of respect and friendship for the Albanian people, passed on their knowledge, their technical experience and encouraged them actively in their modern economic creativity.

The restoration of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Albania, the speakers stressed, would be in the interests of both peoples, social progress and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

I will say a few words about (?future) activities of the Soviet-Albanian society. In the new year its activists will commemorate memorable events in Albania's history; they will organize meetings with Soviet specialists who once helped the consolidation of the [Albanian] Republic's national economy, with distinguished Soviet Albanologists.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH KUZMIN

LD131359Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 8 December a talk took place between M.R. Kuzmin, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle. They examined questions connected with the talks on the protocol on trade exchange between the two countries for 1979.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION--A delegation of NARODNA TEHNIKA [POPULAR TECHNOLOGY] of Yugoslavia, led by Marko Korundzija, member of the Presidium of NARDONA TEHNIKA of Yugoslavia and secretary of NARODNA TEHNIKA of Vojvodina, visited our country from 4 to 11 December at the invitation of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee. The Yugoslav comrades acquainted themselves with the work of the Leninist Komsomol in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol, as well as with the forms of organizational and political work of the Komsomol Committee in implementing the tasks set in the greetings message of the CPSU Central Committee and in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol congress. The delegation was also received by Dmitriy Filipov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters of further cooperation between the Leninist Komsomol and NARODNA TEHNIKA of Yugoslavia were discussed. [Text] [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD]

MOSCOW REPORTS GROWTH OF TRADE WITH FRANCE

LD151632Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--Equipment for a factory for the production of a highly effective preparation for agriculture is to be supplied to the USSR by the French "Speichim" firm. It will be the thirtieth Soviet factory fitted out with the equipment manufactured by the firm. A technological process of another French firm "Rhone Poulenc" is used for the production of Fozalon insecticide.

Soviet-French trade has doubled during the recent four years. According to the decisions adopted during the summit meeting at Rambouillet in June 1977 between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, the sides will take the necessary measures for trebling the volume of mutual trade by 1979. The growth of trade turnover already achieved is evidence of feasibility of these plans.

Last year, the volume of Soviet-French trade topped 1,700 million roubles. This year it is expected to reach almost 2,000 million roubles. The rate of bilateral cooperation is steadily growing.

More than 600 French firms supply equipment for Soviet petrochemical, aluminum, motor, textile and other industries. But Soviet orders make it possible to preserve jobs for tens of thousands of French working people and ensure a stable development for a number of branches of French economy.

In its turn, Soviet equipment is used at a number of French enterprises. Soviet-made metal-cutting machines, tractors, motor vehicles, cameras and time pieces are in good demand in that country.

VISITING NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION HAILS USSR ACHIEVEMENTS

LD151219Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "At CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A Norwegian Communist Party delegation headed by Norwegian Communist Party Deputy Chairman R. Nettum was in the Soviet Union 5 through 12 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Norwegian comrades familiarized themselves with party organizations' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and with various aspects of the Soviet people's life.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee and Uzbekistan CP Central Committee international sections and visited a number of enterprises and scientific research and cultural institutions.

During their meetings and talks the delegation members stressed that the socialism which really exists in the Soviet Union and the latter's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres are an inspiration for the activity of the Norwegian communists. They also noted that they were profoundly impressed by the solution of the nationalities question in the USSR in the spirit of full equality and fraternity for all working people, insuring for each people the flourishing of their culture--national in form and socialist in content. The Norwegian comrades rated highly the CPSU's active policy in the international arena of struggle for peace, against the arms race and to deepen detente and the peoples' security.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

PRAVDA Correspondent Report

LD151711Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filipov under general heading: "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 13 December--There is a lull in the Iranian capital following a long period of bloody clashes and demonstrations. The international airport has started operating again. Most of the Western airlines' passengers are the families of U.S. civilian and military advisers.

The activity of opposition organizations chiefly involves distribution of antigovernment leaflets, holding rallies in the old part of the city and strike calls.

As before, a 2100-0500 curfew is in force, during which time people and transportation are prohibited from moving around the city. Soldiers and police are guarding foreign diplomatic missions.

The papers are still not being published in the capital and other cities, and official sources--radio, television and the government bulletin--are providing extremely sparse information about the situation in the provinces. It is known only that the situation remains tense in Esfahan, Mashhad, Zhaedan and Tabriz, where the population is clashing with police and army subunits.

Local and foreign commentators following the events note that economic difficulties are growing. The Iranian population is suffering an acute shortage of fuel because a number of oil, power and coal industry enterprises are practically paralyzed; electricity is cut off regularly for several hours in Tehran and many other cities. Long lines for kerosene and fuel oil have become a common sight.

A Majlis (lower house of the Iranian parliament) session began yesterday. The government has submitted a bill on confiscating the property of Iranians who have fled abroad and taken with them ortransferred to foreign banks large sums of money acquired as a result of various kinds of machinations.

General Azhari Threatens Strikers

LD151526Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Because of mounting demonstrations by the Iranian people against the regime and the strike by the oil workers, the military government has decided to intensify its oppressive measures. Relevant orders have been sent to the provincial authorities. In a television speech, General Azhari, head of the Iranian Government, threatened the strikers and asked them to return to work.

Within the framework of increasing demonstrations by the people, the strikes continue in various cities this week demanding social and democratic reforms and the release of political prisoners. In order to crush the demonstrators the armed forces have used arms. In Esfahan, among other places, 50 people were killed recently and another 1,200 wounded.

U.S. CIA officers and operatives are arriving in Iran to help crush the demonstrators.

Army Unrest Threatens Regime

LD152208Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In Iran there have been instances of soldiers from the Iranian Army failing to carry out orders issued by the high command because of growing displeasure among the armed forces, which are being used as oppressors. Recently several soldiers killed 12 officers from the shah's bodyguard. Such action is seen as a sign of a potential new threat inasmuch as the army represents the last reliable bastion of power.

Khomeyni Urges Civil Disobedience

LD152352Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In Iran at least 42 people were reported as being killed over the last 24 hours in clashes in provincial cities. (?In general,) several thousand people died this autumn in clashes between security forces and demonstrators demanding political freedom, release of all political prisoners and abolition of martial law.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeyni, self-exiled Iranian opposition leader, called on the Iranian people to disobey the shah and his government, to refuse to pay taxes and to continue to strike until the shah and his government have left. He also warned army officers to think of the consequences of their acts.

On Thursday, Iranian provincial authorities were ordered to suppress with all means anti-government demonstrations.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 17 December carries the following item on additional remarks by Khomeyni: "Preparations are being made for a general strike in Iran, which is due to take place tomorrow to protest the authorities' oppression of the opposition. The National Front--opposed to the regime--has called for this strike. During the crushing and dispersal of antigovernment demonstrations last week, 140 were killed and over 1,000 wounded. The oil workers' strike continues despite the government's threat to sack the strikers. Ayatollah Khomeyni, the famous religious personality, has said that plans have been worked out to send in Israeli experts to replace the Iranian oil workers on strike. Ayatollah Khomeyni also condemned U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran. A number of CIA agents and employees are arriving in Tehran to help to crush the demonstrators. Maneuvers are taking place in the southern coastal waters of Iran with the participation of U.S. destroyers; the purpose of these maneuvers is to pressure the participants in the anti-imperialist movement in Iran."]

Hodding Carter: U.S. Supports Shah

LD151952Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Hodding Carter, official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, has said that U.S. support for the shah of Iran is a cornerstone of U.S. policy. We support any step he takes, said Hodding Carter.

According to foreign news reports, the United States is expanding the staff of its embassy in Iran. The New York TIMES indicates that military specialists and CIA counterinsurgency experts are arriving in Tehran.

'Secret' U.S. Plans For Interference

LD1813154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington,TASS--The U.S. administration is continuing to draw up secret plans for interference in the Iranian events, which are of purely domestic nature. A U.S. State Department spokesman stated at a press conference that the United States is now holding talks on the question of forming a new government in Iran. At the same time, it is reported that the present provisional military government of General Azhari has decided to gamble mainly on force, having enlisted Washington's support. According to the Washington POST, former U.S. Under Secretary of State Ball, who has been appointed a consultant attached to the National Security Council, presented his secret report on possible U.S. actions in the events in Iran to a special White House session of the Cabinet. Great concern is being aroused in U.S. Government circles by increasingly frequent cases of insubordination by soldiers in the Iranian Army with respect to orders from superior officers and of increasing ferment and dissatisfaction in the Iranian Armed Forces, which are now being used for punitive purposes. UPI reports that the Iranian political and religious leader Khomeyni has called on the Iranian people to declare 18 December a day of mourning for the victims of the violence. He called for a general strike to be held in the country in support of the striking oil workers.

Commentary for Persian Listeners

LD1800485 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Oil workers in Iran have been on strike for 10 days. According to UPI, despite the government threat to the oil workers only a few hundred have returned to work, with tens of thousands refusing to do so. The U.S. press says that the present situation relates to the state of the economy. According to an AP report, Iran's oil exports have dropped by 90 percent. Only last month, the Iranian treasury lost $1.5 billion to the oil workers' strike. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent has written that Iran cannot withstand prolonged industrial strikes, and that in another month like this, the economy might go bankrupt. UPI reports that a general strike is planned for tomorrow to protest the regime's oppression of the opposition. According to foreign correspondents, antigovernment slogans can be seen everywhere in Tehran. REUTER reports that some of the soldiers who were ordered to clear slogans from the Shahyad Monument refused to wipe out the anti-American ones. AP reports that last Thursday, three soldiers fired on their superiors in a very important unit of the Imperial Guards, killing 12 officers and wounding 20. According to AP, antiregime activities have continued in Mashhad, Shiraz, Reza'iyeh and Qom. UPI reports that the houses of three doctors were set on fire because of aid they gave to the injured in antigovernment demonstrations. According to AP reports, a group of U.S. destroyers are now taking part in military maneuvers in the gulf of Oman together with destroyers from Britain, Iran and Pakistan.

VANCE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON AFTER CUTTING SHORT MIDEAST TOUR

LD1607007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has returned to Washington, breaking off his 5-day shuttle trip around the Middle East. His mission, as is known, was to save the Camp David agreement that Israel and Egypt would complete all the formalities of drafting a separate deal by 17 December. Cyrus Vance was unable to fulfill this task because Tel Aviv refused to make even the smallest concession to Cairo, even a purely formal one.

International observers are not inclined to accept at face value the accusations made against each other by Cairo and Tel Aviv, especially since, according to UPI, both sides have promised to conclude an agreement in the near future.

U.S. Cannot Break Israeli Intransigence

LD161108Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 15Dec 78 LD

[Sergey Korelev commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has cut short his tour of the Middle East on President Carter's recommendation and he is now on his way back to Washington. As many commentators and specialists predicted, the date fixed at Camp David for signing what is called the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was unrealistic. It is significant that Washington this time also gave the impression that it cannot do anything with its closest ally in the Middle East--Israel. A White House spokesman commented on Vance's return, expressing regret that the question of signing the peace treaty must be resolved by Israel. As for Israel, it has answered the charges in its own style. Some reports said that reservists have been mobilized. Foreign correspondents unanimously regard this as a show of strength.

Latest reports show that the campaign of intimidation against Egypt is increasing. At a meeting of the Foreign and Security Affairs Committee, Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon stated that his ministry will resume its activity on expanding Israeli settlements as of Sunday--the final day of the 3-month period agreed to at Camp David. Other reports also say that the Israeli authorities have decided to seize large areas of land on the occupied West Bank. Israeli military (?settlements) will be established in the Hebron and Bayt Sahur areas on more than 1,000 sq km. As Amman's AD-DUSTUR says: Since Israel knew full well that the Egyptian president would not be able to do anything to stop its acts of annexation, for which it has been relying on U.S. support, Israel is now continuing to proceed reassured with the policy of settlement in the occupied Arab territory.

Sergey Kulik Commentary

LD151942Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

["Middle East: Two Approaches"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

In their comments on the developments around the Middle East issue, many foreign policy commentators compare the results of two international events immediately bearing on the destiny of that region.

The participants in the Soviet-Iraqi talks, which ended the other day in Moscow, came out for obtaining a just and comprehensive Middle-East settlement based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and securing the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Both sides voiced serious concern over the dangerous complication caused by the policy of separate Israeli-Egyptian deals with vigorous U.S. participation, and condemned it as an essentially anti-Arab policy.

Almost simultaneously U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been "shuttling" between Cairo and Jerusalem, conducting a series of negotiations with As-Sadat and Begin in order to ensure the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal based on the Camp David accords under which such a [word indistinct] was to be finalized not later than December 17.

The world press agrees that Cyrus Vance left the Middle East empty-handed, failing to achieve a legal framework for the deal. What, then, has caused the hitch in Vance's mission if the U.S. is in a hurry to have the Camp David accords implemented, Israel obviously stands to gain from their realization, and Cairo is obediently retreating under their pressure? Where is the snag? It looks like it is precisely Cairo's docility...

As-Sadat's anti-Arab course discredited him in the eyes of the world and placed Egypt in complete isolation from its neighbours and yesterday's allies. This is why Washington and Tel Aviv, hoping to strengthen their Cairo partner's positions, are letting As-Sadat indulge in misleading Arab public opinion, in creating a semblance of doing so much and undertaking tremendous efforts for achieving "honourable results."

In these circumstances the Egyptian president's "refusal" to sign the treaty, now intensively publicized by the West, is nothing but a tactical ploy. By allowing As-Sadat to delay the finalization of the separate deal, the U.S. at the same time is permitting Israel to toughen its bargaining positions still more, thus forcing new concessions. There is talk in the USA about the convocation of a "new Camp David." It is absolutely clear that, if convened, American diplomacy will pay lip-service to "Arab interests" while actually giving every support to the Israeli expansionists again.

Thus, two parallel international events--the Soviet-Iraqi negotiations on the one hand and the "shuttling" between Cairo and Israel on the other--allowed the world to clearly see once [word indistinct] fundamental difference between the two approaches to a Middle-East solution.

U.S. DISPLEASURE WITH ISRAELI STUBBORNNESS DECEIVES NO ONE

LD170100Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] The Israeli Government has rejected Egypt's proposals on amendments to the provisions of the separate peace treaty. This rejection comes as a conclusion to Washington's attempts to get the treaty signed by 17 December. By its rejection Tel Aviv has shown complete disregard for the Egyptian president's efforts to conceal the separate nature of the treaty and project it as being linked to finding a solution to the West Bank and Gaza Strip issues. Israeli Prime Minister Begin quite clearly pointed out that Israel dictates the terms. Cairo is thus in no position to make proposals and should accept Tel Aviv's demands outlined in the Camp David agreements. Even Washington has been compelled to point out what it termed Israeli stubbornness. It is obvious that U.S. displeasure is merely superficial and only designed to soothe As-Sadat's nerves, who now finds himself between the hammer and the anvil and left with one choice: to make more capitulationist concessions.

This is clear in the statements by U.S. President Carter to an NBC correspondent. President Carter reaffirmed that Israel's interests is the most important thing in the Middle East for the United States. Such an affirmation can be seen in more than merely words: the United States today totally rejected the resolution of the UN General Assembly urging the Security Council to impose an embargo on arms and military equipment to Israel. Thus the United States has affirmed its complete support for Israel's current policy.

After all this, the so-called U.S. displeasure with Israel's attitude cannot deceive anyone. While trying to conclude a separate peace between Egypt and Israel, Washington was trying to isolate Egypt increasingly from the Arab world. As for Tel Aviv, we see it assisting Washington in implementing its task. This is quite clear, because Egypt's compliance with Washington's will serves not only U.S. imperialist interests but also Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East.

KNESSET DELEGATION PRAISES RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

LD132044Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

["Useful Exchange of Views"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13, TASS--"We hope our trip to the USSR will contribute to the improvement of understanding between the Israeli and Soviet public, to the cause of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and throughout the world," stated deputies to the Israeli Knesset who visited the USSR. Their statement has been published in the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly. Speaking on behalf of the whole group at a meeting with journalists before departure from the USSR, Deputy General Secretary of the Israeli Communist Party CC, Knesset Deputy Tawfik Tubi stated: "We, Israeli public figures of different political and ideological persuasions, had detailed, frank and sincere talks on the problems of a Middle East peace. They revealed agreement on many questions, though there were also differences. At the same time we have got the impression that participants in the talks sincerely wanted to help in expanding and strengthening that which unites us."

"We believe we can advance together to a comprehensive just and lasting Middle East peace only on the basis of respect for the legitimate national rights and the security of all the states and peoples of our area, including the Arab people of Palestine. This process requires the Soviet Union's active participation," Tawfik Tubi went on.

He added his personal view that a comprehensive just and lasting peace between Israel and the Arab states is vital both for the peoples of Israel and for the peoples of Arab countries. However, today it is clearer than at any time before that such peace cannot be reached through separate deals and accords, which ignore U.N. resolutions, without a just solution of the Palestine problem.

As to the Camp David accords, they cannot be called even the first step to a settlement. In my view, they mean not only a refusal to solve the Palestine problem, but create still greater obstacles to its solution. Thus, the proposed "autonomy" for the Palestinians is actually a continuation of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza area.

Knesset Deputy J. Sarid, a member of the Israeli Labour Party, said in his speech, in particular, "We support the Geneva peace conference. We believe that the Soviet Union is an active participant in the process of a Middle East settlement."

Sarid's view was seconded by Knesset deputy from the National-Religious Party A. Melamed. He said in part: "It is well known in our country that the Camp David accords represent a 'pax Americana' (an American peace) which is not in our favour. We strive for a universal settlement and among the members of our delegation there are no differences on this question.... The Geneva conference must be convened for solving the problem, for establishing peace, and the Soviet Union must take part in this matter."

The NEW TIMES correspondent writes in conclusion:

"Some of our interlocutors interpreted rather strangely the concept of security and offered different points of view on other political problems too. Nevertheless all members of the group were unanimous that only the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East is in the interests of all the peoples and states of that region."

AL-QADHDHAFI CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S CAPITULATORY POLICY

LD171135Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, December 16, TASS--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, speaking here at the opening of the congress' fourth session, resolutely condemned the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat. In token of protest against the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, Libya is considering the question of terminating all trade relations with Egypt, he said.

SAUDI ARABIA ADDS ROMANIAN, OTHER FIRMS TO ARAB BLACKLIST

LD151420Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Government has decided to draw up a blacklist of several dozen foreign companies, including seven American, two British firms and also companies from Japan, Switzerland, Iran and Romania. As the press agency [as heard] reports, the decision has taken after investigations proved that these companies violated the rules established by the Inter-Arab Bureau for a Boycott of Israel.

LEBANESE LEADERS CONTINUE ATTEMPTS TO NORMALIZE SITUATION

LD142250Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 14, TASS--A tense situation remains in a number of districts of the Lebanese capital. Firefights between conservatives and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force continue in Beirut's Ad-Dikwanah district. Conservative snipers are active in the city's streets and the port work is paralyzed.

In the south of the country the conservatives are continuing with the assistanee of Israeli specialists to build a port in the area of An-Naqural. They intend to open that port early next year. Work has been resumed to reconstruct the airport in Hiyam. Israeli units are fortifying their positions in the outskirts of Marj'uyun.

The activity of Tel Aviv and the conservative forces in the south of Lebanon causes the alarm of broad segments of the Lebanese public. Members of the Central Political Council of the country's national-patriotic forces held a meeting in Beirut and resolutely condemned the course of escalating tension pursued by rightwing parties. They stated that it is impossible to settle the political situation in the country without an end to the subversive activities of the conservative "Lebanese Front" and the Falangists.

The Lebanese central authorities are continuing their search for ways and means of normalising the situation in the country. Questions of ensuring security and stabilizing life in the country were discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers. The provocations by the armed units of the "Lebanese Front" were sharply criticised by President Sarkis. Also studied were a number of other pressing political questions, in particular, the question of measures taken within the framework of the United Nations Organisation to settle the situation in the south of Lebanon. At its meeting the Cabinet of Ministers decided to create joint patrols of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force and internal security forces to ensure order in various parts of Beirut.

AP REPORT ON SOVIET SHELLING OF ERITREAN FRONT REFUTED

LD151304Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1237 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 15 December, TASS--Commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

The American press agency ASSOCIATED PRESS has disseminated slanderous fabrications concerning the so-called Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea that, allegedly, "Soviet naval vessels, positioned offshore in the Red Sea, shelled the front's ground positions." Naturally, the agency can cite no evidence to substantiate this, and it is unable to cite anything because nothing of the sort could have happened. The Soviet Union, and this is well known, is resolutely against interference in the internal affairs of African states and is opposed to violating their sovereignty and territorial integrity. As far as Eritrea is concerned, the Ethiopian Government is taking measures toward a political settlement in this province and toward providing full equality for all nationalities of the country. But the Soviet Union has nothing to do with this purely internal problem of Ethiopia.

What need has AP to disseminate such fabrications? It is dictated by attempts to once again create tension in the region of the Red Sea and to cast aspersions on the policies of the Soviet Union in Africa. We shall state directly; it is a futile attempt.

NUJOMA SAYS SWAPO WILL FIGHT FOR 'FULL, FINAL VICTORY'

LD161936Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0529 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--To fight until full and final victory over the enemy is achieved--this is the line pursued by South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), said SWAPO President Nujoma in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Our number one enemy, he said, are the racists of the Republic of South Africa, [RSA] who are illegally occupying Namibia. Encouraged by its overseas patrons, the racist regime in Pretoria is striving to extend in any way it can its colonization of our country, its plundering of our country's natural wealth and its merciless exploitation of our people.

One of the current features of the South African racists' tactics is their attempt to turn Namibia into a Bantustan similar to those that have already been created in the RSA.

"Divide and rule"--this is the idea behind the elections recently held by the racists of the RSA to determine the so-called "Constitutional Assembly" of Namibia. SWAPO, Nujoma stressed, resolutely condemns these elections and rejects their results, which do not reflect the real distribution of political forces in the country. The Pretoria racists have pushed their hypocrisy to the limit. The lists of "voters," who are alleged to have participated in the "elections," as has been established by SWAPO, included people who have long been dead. Such "dead souls" comprised about one-eighth of the total electors.

The puppets, being maintained by the RSA and the West, Nujoma noted, do not express the interests of the people. They were needed by the racists of the RSA and their patrons to mislead world public opinion by creating the semblance of transition to "a democratic form of government." However, the neocolonialist content of the racists' policy regarding the Namibian people has remained the same. The fact that occupation forces have been kept in Namibia after the elections speaks of the unchanged nature of South African racists' goals.

SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is ready to take part only in elections conducted under UN supervision. Otherwise, any elections will be yet another political farce.

In conclusion, the SWAPO president expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community for their disinterested aid to the Namibian people in its struggle for freedom and independence, against imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

MENGISTU DISCUSSES ERITREA, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD160030Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, is now back home after completing a long tour of socialist community countries. The Ethiopian leader spoke at a big rally in Addis Ababa attended by many thousands. Observers note that his speech was both an account of his tour and a policy-making statement. Here is our comment:

The revolutionary Army of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted, has lately scored a victory over the separatist groups in Eritrea Province in the country's north. The problem of the separatist movement, whipped up by the outside reactionaries in the main, is about to be solved one and for all. The Ethiopian leader called on the working people of Ethiopia, especially on those who were misled by the separatists, to return to a peaceful life and rally under the banner of the Ethiopian revolution. People are striving toward peace, he said. There is no need to prove, he went on, that peaceful conditions will make the work easier for us to solve the numerous problems facing Ethiopia today.

The Ethiopian Government intends to practice a (?complex) approach to the solution of economic and social problems in the country. These problems will be approached within the framework of a nationwide revolutionary campaign for development and planning now being launched in Ethiopia. The active participation in it of all the Ethiopian people will help restore the war-ravaged economy and boost production. The ultimate goal of this campaign, the Ethiopian leader said, is to secure a further rise in the living standards of the Ethiopian people and this in turn will be one of the decisive preconditions for laying down a solid basis in Ethiopia for a transition to the building of a socialist society.

Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out in this context that the socialist community countries, which he visited, reaffirmed their readiness to give Ethiopia every possible help in carrying out the revolutionary tasks of economic development. He also said that at the current stage of the revolution it was essential to insure a firm, centralized and scientifically based political leadership of the working masses in the process of their practical work. The leadership of the council and the Ethiopian Government will be giving every possible help and support to the Marxist-Leninist groups in the country in the building of a party of the working class which is to become the vanguard party of the working people of Ethiopia.

FORMATION OF CAMBODIAN NATIONAL FRONT 'LEGITIMATE ACT'

LD170508Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Now to Southeast Asia, to Kampuchea, in a report by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY. In the liberated areas of the country big rallies are being held by the local population and soldiers of the revolutionary army to pledge support for a declaration issued by the Central Committee of the United National Salvation Front of Kampuchea. At its Constitutent Assembly, the front adopted (?this) declaration about the goals and talks of the Kampuchean Revolution. A dispatch from our correspondent in the Southeast Asia countries, Leonid Krichevskiy.

Speaking at a rally, the former commander of the (?280th) division, (Han Hai) condemned the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary groupings, which is destroying the Kampuchean people and has broken off relations of traditional friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam. Today, said (Han Hai), this grouping finds itself in growing isolation and is no longer able to contend with the people in revolt. He added this: There has been a strongly hostile reaction among the Peking authorities to the formation of the United Front for National Salvation in Kampuchea and to the front's call to the people to rise for the struggle against the current Phnom Penh regime.

The Chinese media are currently spreading lies and slander against the patriotic forces in Kampuchea who have reason to fight for the salvation of their country for the national interests of the Kampuchean people. The rally speaker stressed that the present Chinese authorities are fully to blame for the fact that the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping has launched an armed confliot on the borders with Vietnam. The Peking rulers have dispatched their military adivsers and arms to Kampuchea. They need the conflict in order to make difficult the process of restoration and socialist endeavor in Vietnam. They need it in order to maintain constant tension in Southeast Asia, to spread distrust and suspicion in relations between countries.

The formation of the United Front for National Salvation in Kampuchea is a legitimate act of the will of the people. It shows that the Kampucheans are determined to bring down the Phnom Penh grouping, to stop Peking's interference in the affairs of their country, to restore the national dignity of Kampuchea and to channel the entire forces of the nation into developing the economy and culture.

OPERATIONS AGAINST POL POT-IENG SARY CLIQUE REPORTED

LD171434Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 17, TASS--The KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY reports that from November 25 to December 8 the revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea made a number of offensive operations and also rebuffed numerous attacks of the army of the reactionary clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy.

On November 28, units of the revolutionary forces made a surprise attack on reactionary troops deployed in Sre Khtum, Mondolkiri Province. As a result of the operation, the patriots put out of action over 100 enemy troops and seized a large arsenal of munitions and storage of food. The patriotic forces also killed or took prisoner over 200 enemy troops when rebuffing an attack of the reactionary troops in a liberated distrust of Kratie Province.

From December 4 to December 8, the patriots attacked enemy forces in the area of Route Number Seven in Kampongtiam Province, putting out of action 70 enemy troops and seizing vast quantities of armaments and munitions.

In Ratanakiri Province, reactionary government troops staged a punitive operation against the patriotic forces of the liberated district lying 20 kilometres south west of the town of the Bokeo. The local revolutionary armed forces rebuffed the enemy's attack, killing some 20 enemy soldiers and seizing vast quantities of armaments and munitions.

CAMBODIAN AGGRESSION ON SRV BORDER DESIGNED 'TO PLEASE' PRC

LD171844Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 17, TASS--According to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese authorities are stepping up provocations on the border with Vietnam. On December 15, Chinese artillerymen shelled from large calibre guns Vietnamese territory. About one hundred shells were fired at one of the areas in Cao Lang Province, which is several kilometres from the border. These and other provocative actions of the Chinese side in recent days, the report underlines, worsen the situation on the border, threaten the life of the population in the borderline regions.

At the same time, the PRC authorities are encouraging fresh provocations of the Phnom Penh puppets. On orders from Peking, the VNA notes, troops of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique launched attacks against different regions of the SRV throughout the first half of December.

Guided by Chinese servicemen, the Kampuchean military shelled from long-range guns and a number of towns in Tay Ninh Province not far from the border inflicting victims among the civilian population.

Repelling attacks by the aggressors, the VNA report says, Vietnamese Armed Forces put out of action an enemy batallion, destroying more than a hundred enemy soldiers. A lot of weaponry and ammunitions were captured.

The new crimes of the Kampuchean reaction perpetrated to please the hegemonistic, expansionist and chauvinistic designs of the Chinese rulers, refute Peking's and Phnom Penh's slanderous fabrications to the effect that "Vietnam is conducting a major onslaught against Kampuchea, the VNA stresses. [quotation mark as received] The aim of this slander is to cover up the direct leadership by Chinese authorities of the Phnom Penh's clique's subversive activities against the SRV, to justify the feverish build-up of Chinese military support to the reactionary Kampuchean regime.

JCP EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES U.S. RECOGNITION OF PRC

LD171522Y Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 17, TASS--The paper AKAHATA carries a statement by the executive head of the Communist Party of Japan CC Commission on Diplomatic Questions, Tsutomu Hoshino, on the decision of the USA and the PRC to establish diplomatic relations.

Having decided at long last to recognize a "single China," the United States has denounced the American-Taiwan "mutual defence" treaty and decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic, says the statement. This is a natural step from the viewpoint of normal international relations.

However, the statement notes, even after establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC, the USA will maintain unofficial relations with Taiwan. This indicates that, along with the American arms exports to Taiwan, the possibility of American interference will continue in the future.

The PRC and the USA, the statement goes on, took up positions of not recognising hegemonism in Asia and other areas. However, the present American administration is planning to perpetuate and consolidate the Japano-American military alliance which is a prop of its dominance in Asia. In addition to that, the present American administration continues to deploy American troops in South Korea and other places, while China approves this Japano-American military alliance, supports the rebirth of Japanese militarism and even agrees to the deployment of American troops in Asia and the preservation of the "nuclear umbrella". All this exposes its sworn promises not to recognise hegemonism and come out against all its manifestations.

The current restoration of USA-PRC diplomatic relations is more than a historic necessity. It ought to have become a future contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. However, many people in this country express apprehension lest the normalisation carries with it something different--a dangerous exacerbation of tension. And this stems from the fact that one cannot ignore the dangerous aspect of the Chinese course towards creating a united anti-Soviet front, and of American policy in regard to Vietnam.

USSR-JAPAN TOKYO TRADE TALKS 'OF SOME SIGNIFICANCE'

OW150647Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 14 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Soviet-Japanese negotiations are underway in Tokyo for an agreement on loans and a contract on Japan's export of large steel pipes to the USSR. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports as follows:

With the negotiations still going on, one cannot tell about the amount of the contract or the quantity of steel pipes to be exported to the USSR. Nevertheless, it can be stated that the outcome of the negotiations will be of some significance in our mutual economic cooperation. As of now, the midpoint of the period covered by the Soviet-Japanese trade and payments agreement, the agreement has been fulfilled 55 percent in terms of trade volume. Trade between the two countries is expected to increase 8-10 percent this year.

In the past 2 years the USSR imported from Japan 5 million tons of rolled steel and 1.6 billion rubles worth of machines and equipment, while it exported to Japan 20 million cubic meters of lumber, 259,000 tons of raw cotton, 4.5 million tons of oil, 800,000 tons of potassic salt and 170,000 tons of aluminum.

In addition, Japan bought from the USSR licenses for discerning and assessing coke and a blast furnace cooling method which are not in use at all major Japanese iron mills. Furthermore, Soviet-made turbines utilizing waste gas have successfully been introduced at these mills. These turbinesturn the high-heat gas into electricity. Altogether, more than 30 Soviet licenses have been secured for Japanese industries. Moreover, it should be noted that Japan imported 50,000 tons of fish and other marine products from the USSR. Japan also placed orders for helicopters and tractors.

From these facts we can conclude that Japan is successfully selling in the Soviet market various goods that would encounter many barriers in Western Europe and the United States. At the same time, Japan is importing from the USSR materials which are badly needed by its industry. Furthermore, in exporting plants to the Soviet Union, Japan need not worry about a so-called boomerang. In other words, there is no worry about Soviet products from these plants competing with similar Japanese products in Southeast Asia, Japan or any other market. However, in the case of Japanese plants exported to China, the result is to the contrary.

Great achievements have been made in USSR-Japanese development projects concerning natural resources in Siberia and the Far Eastern USSR. The southern Yakut area will soon begin shipping coking coal to Japan. (?Drilling) operations for Yakut natural gas also are nearing completion. Furthermore, oil and natural gas have been discovered in the first drilling site on the Sakhalin continental shelf. The Sakhalin oil contains almost no sulfur. It is easy to refine and has no harmful effect on the environment. Japan also sends 100,000 containers annually to Western Europe through the port at Vrangelya.

But for a series of barriers, trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan could expand and become more profitable. The two countries still have no long-term governmental agreement on economic cooperation. The USSR has such agreements valid for 10 or even 20 years with most of Western Europe. Consequently, the foundation of USSR-Japanese economic cooperation is weaker than with other capitalist countries.

A General bank loan system in which the governments involved certify bank loans, exists between the USSR and Western Europe and between the USSR and Canada. These Western European countries and Canada, unlike Japan, have never made an issue of credits involving Soviet exports and imports.

The Soviet Union on more than one occasion has proposed that the terms of Japanese-Soviet trade and economic cooperation be at the same level as those existing between the USSR and other advanced capitalist countries. Japan continues to reject the proposal.

A certain Japanese circle is attempting to use economic cooperation as a political lever to pressure the Soviet Union on matters such as the northern territory issue. The lever, however, is working to the disadvantage of those wielding it. Japanese firms must find themselves in a disadvantageous position in the Soviet market as compared with their Western European competitors. Last year alone they had to forego possible Soviet orders worth $500 million. The amount is expected to run higher this year.

Some Japanese politicians and business leaders have the wrong idea that the USSR is far more anxious for trade and economic cooperation with Japan than Japan is with the USSR. The past year has clearly proved their foolishness. As a result of the yen appreciation, Japanese goods lost their superior competitive power to Western commodities.

Under present circumstances, future rapid growth of Soviet-Japanese trade and expansion of mutual economic cooperation largely depend on how close the terms of Soviet-Japanese economic relations can be brought to the level of those existing between the USSR and Western Europe.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHING PROTOCOLS SIGNED IN TOKYO

LD151214Y Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 15, TASS--The Soviet-Japanese fishery talks which have been held in Tokyo since November is ended today with the signing of protocols on the extension of the Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental agreements on fisheries near the coast of the USSR in the north-western Pacific and near the coast of Japan for 1979, and an exchange of letters on catch quotas and other measures to regulate the fisheries of the two sides. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and the hope for a further development of mutually advantageous cooperation and goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan.

Speaking after the signing of the protocols, Sunao Sonoda, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, said, in particular: "Relations in the field of fisheries take up a considerable share in the complex of Japanese-Soviet contacts. This is why it can be said that the successful solution of fishery matters is of great importance for the favourable development of Japanese-Soviet relations as a whole. The results of the present talks which were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere will have an effect not only on the strengthening of fishery contacts but also on the further development of friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST LEADER COMMENTS ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD171938Y Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 17, TASS--The purpose of the visit by a delegation from the Socialist Party of Japan is to make relations between the SPJ and the CPSU and between our countries more friendly, a TASS correspondent was told by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Itio Asukata, who leads a SPJ delegation which arrived today in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU CC.

During the visit, Itio Asukata said, we hope to exchange views on questions pertaining to the international situation in order to deepen our understanding, for contacts between our countries to become more vigorous, particularly in the economic, cultural and other fields.

The SPJ, went on the head of the delegation, represents the working class. It is the biggest political force in the country which comes out for peace among peoples.

Itio Asukata expressed confidence that the visit of the SPJ delegation to the Soviet Union will serve to strengthen friendship between our peoples.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN DUY TRINH MEETS WITH OHIRA

LD152106Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 15, TASS--Nguyen Duy Trinh, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now staying here on an official visit, had a meeting today with the prime minister of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira. They discussed bilateral relations and international problems.

During the meeting Nguyen Duy Trinh said, KYODO TSUSHIN reports, that Vietnam which lived through a long war strives to maintain peace.

Peace and international cooperation are the keystones of the foreign policy of Socialist Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh stressed. He said that his country is willing to develop relations of cooperation with Japan despite the different social and political systems of the two countries.

It follows from the report that the prime minister of Japan adopted a position aimed at strengthening friendly relations with the SRV. Masayoshi Ohira specifically expressed the hope that Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to Japan will open a new page in the development of Japanese-Vietnamese relations.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS WORK

LD151639Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has ended its work in Ulaanbaatar. The Soviet delegation was headed by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation was led by Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The meeting reviewed concrete questions of further developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. Great attention was devoted to questions of agricultural cooperation. The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful progress of joint work in developing the virgin lands in the Mongolian People's Republic and the design and construction of virgin land state farms. The commission discussed in detail the progress of construction at the Soviet-Mongolian Erdenet ore concentration combine, the first stage of which was commissioned on 14 December.

Soviet Delegation Departs

LD162010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet government delegation headed by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Ulaanbaatar for home. The delegation has been taking part in a routine session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and in the commissioning ceremony for the first stage of the Soviet-Mongolian ore concentration combine at Erdenet.

CAMPAIGN FOR SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS BEGINS

LD151622Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Eduard Kozlov writes: An important political campaign is starting in the USSR--preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet, the highest body of state authority in this country. A total of 1,517 deputies--the worthiest representatives of all the sections of population and not of some privileged circles are to be elected on 4th March. Practically 100 per cent of the electors go to the polls. Thus, the turn out in the elections of the present USSR Supreme Soviet was nearly 162 million people or 99.98 per cent of the electorate.

The activity of the deputy--from village soviet to the Supreme Soviet is determined not by his personal promises, but by the proposals of the electors expressed at the election meetings which are called mandates in the USSR. The local soviets accept for execution several thousand mandates per year expressing the needs and requirements of the working people. A deputy who has not justified the confidence of his constituents may be recalled before the expiration of his term of office. The constitutional rule is used when necessary although not often. Thus, only 600 deputies have been recalled so far from among those (there are more than 50,000 of them now) who were elected in 1977, because they failed to live up to the confidence of the electorate. This means that a genuinely popular character of the deputy's mandate has been assured in the USSR.

A vivid manifestation of socialist democracy is the principle of the replaceability of the deputies, as a result of which, the composition of all the bodies of state power are regularly renewed in every election, which makes it possible to promote to leadership ever new people, and for millions of people to go through the school of administration of the state. Thus, at the latest elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1974, more than 50 per cent of the deputies were elected for the first time. Socialist democracy is the freedom of the people to deal with their own general state affairs. Therefore, the CPSU regards the further development of socialist democracy in present conditions in the first place as drawing the working people into increasingly broader and more active participation in the management of the huge national economy, and the advanced systems of people's education, health, protection and social maintenance systems.

COLLECTION OF KUNAYEV SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

AU152049Y Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Summary from poor reception] The Kazakhstan publishing house has issued in the Kazakh language a collection of speeches and articles by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh CP Central Committee first secretary. The collection contains articles, reports and speeches by Comrade Kunayev in the USSR and abroad.

LITHUANIAN LEADER HAILS PROGRESS ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD151508Y Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vilnyus, December 15, TASS--The Lithuanian people is marking the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and founding of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

On December 16, 1918, the revolutionary government of the republic declared in Vilnyus the victory of the insurgent working people and turning over of power into its hands.

Chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers Yuozas Manyushis noted in a TASS interview the historical significance of this event in the life of the Lithuanian people.

From the very first days, he said, the Soviet power started carrying out far-reaching socialist transformations. An eight-hour working day and universal education were introduced and equality of peoples was announced in the republic. Decrees were also adopted on the revival of the ancient Vilnyus university, which was earlier closed by the tsarist authorities, on the development of national culture. But a short time later, the revolutionary gains of the people were liquidated by the joint forces of international imperialism and internal counter-revolution.

The Lithuanian people continued the struggle for Soviet power and overthrew the fascist regime in 1940. The revived socialist Lithuania joined the USSR.

Lithuania, which was a backward agrarian appendage of the imperialist powers during the years of bourgeois rule, has become during the years of Soviet power a flourishing republic with highly developed economy, science and culture, Yuozas Manyushis stressed. At present it puts out 51 times as much industrial products as in 1940. Its products starting from TV sets and ending with program controlled precision machine-tools and other industrial equipment are exported to 80 countries.

Lithuania's agriculture has become a highly productive branch of economy. Crop yields have almost trebled compared with 1940.

Science, literature, and folk creativity have reached unprecedented heights. In Lithuania, where the majority of the population was illiterate or semiliterate during the years of the bourgeois rule every third citizen is a student.

Yuozas Manyushis stressed that today Lithuania is a free, sovereign, socialist state. All conditions have been created for displaying one's gifts and abilities, all socio-economic, political and personal rights and freedoms have been ensured and sealed in the Constitution of the USSR and in the Constitution of Lithuania.

WESTERN FALSIFICATION OF LITHUANIAN HISTORY ASSAILED

LD131559 [Editorial Report LD] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 December 1978 published on page 3 a 2,200-word article by V. Lazutka, lecturer at the Vilnyus Higher Party School, under the heading "Falsifiers of History," claiming that one of the methods the bourgeoisie uses in the struggle against socialism is the falsification of history and noting that "present-day imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism has gathered under its wing all sorts of vestiges of the destroyed exploiting classes from the socialist countries, including giving shelter to reactionary Lithuanian emigrees, various 'dissidents' and simply traitors to their people." It is they, Lazutka says, who falsify the "history of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1940, preach nationalism and attempt to discredit socialism and for forth."

Contrasting this view with the opinions of "progressive" Lithuanians, the author denies the "falsfiers'" claims that a revolutionary situation had not ripened in Lithuania in 1918 and that the 1918-1919 revolution was exported from the Soviet Union and was not supported by the Lithuanian working people.

Lazutka also refutes the "myth that the Lithuanian bourgeoisie was able to suppress the socialist revolution by its own forces," stating that it enlisted the aid of the German bourgeoisie and emphasizing "the falsity of the allegation that 'the Lithuanian people drove out the Bolsheviks.'"

Lazutka says in conclusion that "the grains sown by the 1918-1919 socialist revolution have ripened in all our present-day life."

TRIBULATIONS OF SOVIET EMIGRES IN WEST NOTED

LD140857 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 8 December 1978 publishes on page 8, under the headline "A Mistake Which Costs a Life," a 1,400-word article by NOVOSTI observer Boris Bannov describing the problems faced by Soviet emigres in the West. Bannov begins by citing the allegation of one Sonya Abramova that "Zionists murdered my son when he obtained an exit visa [from Israel] from the official authorities" and goes on to describe difficulties experienced by Soviet emigres with immigration officials in various Western countries. Bannov continues: "The Association of Soviet Jurists has now prepared for publication a 'White Paper' (Juridical Literature Publishing House) containing evidence, facts and documents about the deprivation of rights and oppression of former Soviet citizens. The imaginary individual freedom in the West appears before them as unemployment, social inequality, humiliation and family tragedies."

Moreover, the article goes on: "The politicians who advocate emigration from the USSR view with indifference the shattered fate of their former proteges. Doctors tempted by Senator Jackson's appeals to leave the USSR wrote him about this. None of them could find work. 'We have families, children and old people and our situation is very grim,' the doctors wrote. 'We ask you to give us temporary permission to work in hospitals as interns.' Jackson replied drily that it is not his concern to find jobs." Bannov concludes with accounts of the failure of two more Soviet emigres to find work in the United States, noting that one of them--one Asya Volpe--"committed suicide last June."

SUCCESSFUL TOUR BY BIROBIJAN JEWISH MUSICIANS REPORTED

LD151354Y Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Khabarovsk, December 15, TASS--The Birobijan Jewish chamber music theatre has successfully completed its guest performances in the centre of this territory of the Far East. The local press notes the high professional standards of the company. Newspapers point out in particular the vivid national colouring of music of the opera "Black Bridle for White Mare" by 34 year old composer Yuriy Sherling, artistic director of the Jewish theatre. Credit for the original choreography of the performance goes to chief choreographer of the theatre Eleonora Vlasova. Artist Ilya Glazunov also contributed to the success of the company.

We were touched by the warm reception given to us by the inhabitants of Khabarovsk, a TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Sherling. We were given the best theatrical halls of the city. The performances drew capacity crowds.

The music theatre of Birobijan, the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, will now go to Vladivostok.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 14-17 DEC

LD180812/LD160252 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 14 December reports that the sowings of winter grain crops are going well in the Kuban. In the main areas of sowings, which amont to almost 2 million hectares, the wheat and barley sowings promise a bumper crop. The Kuban has been sown with zonalized varieties of winter wheat. This year for the first time the Kuban area grew 8.7 million tons of grain. Next year growers are planning to produce 9 million tons.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 15 December reports that Uzbekistan crews working in two shifts and using more than 10,000 tractors have plowed over 1 million hectares for cotton.

At 0800 GMT the station reports that checks on the approximately 2 million hectares of winter wheat and barley in Krasnodarskiy Kray have shown the crops to be in good condition.

The radio says that the southeast agricultural research institute's spring wheat laboratory has submitted a promising new strain of spring wheat, Saratovskaya-54, for state testing. It produces big crops, with higher protein content than Saratovskaya-29, and is intended for cultivation in the arid parts of Kazakhstan and the Volga region.

At 1100 GMT the station reports that Ukrainian machine operators in the Black Sea region are preparing for spring. About 20,000 tractors have been repaired in Odesskaya Oblast and preparation of the seed-drills, plows and cultivators is being completed.

Snow has fallen in Krasnodarskiy Kray, providing for additional retention of moisture. The survey of winter crops has been carried out, showing the wheat and barley to be in generally good condition. They are being top-dressed with mineral fertilizer, the station says.

At 2300 GMT on 15 December the radio reports that the sugar beet growers of a rayon in Kirgizia have kept their pledge and obtained an average of 509.2 quintals per hectare.

At 1200 GMT on 17 December the radio says that snow retention work has begun in Voronezhskaya Oblast. This winter the oblast's farms will be carrying out snow retention work on over 1 million hectares.

At 1750 GMT the radio says that agricultural aviation workers in Kuban have started on winter crops; wheat and barley have been dressed on over 500,000 hectares. This year, 8.7 million tons of grain were produced in Kuban for the first time ever; next year the target is 9 million tons of grain.

The radio adds that snow retention is to be carried out on 4 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. The radio also says that preparation of machinery for spring fieldwork is nearing completion in Moldavia.

At 2050 GMT the radio reports that 109 million hectares have been plowed in the country for next year's harvest.

At 2100 GMT the radio adds that in Krasnodar, thanks to southern winds, there is no trace of snow left on the Kuban steppes. Making use of warm December days, Kuban farmers are working on the fields, and the dressing of winter crops from the air in underway.

COSMOS-1062 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 DEC

LD151744Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 15, TASS--The Cosmos-1062, a new earth satellite, was launched today in the USSR.

The satellite carries on-board scientific instrumentation intended for continuing the exploration of space.

The satellite is put in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--95.1 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee)--548 kilometers; minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee)--508 kilometres; orbital inclination--74 degrees.

In addition to scientific instruments, the satellite has a radio system for precise measurement of orbital elements and a radio-telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the performance of the instruments and equipment.

The equipment mounted in the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

EARTHQUAKE IN KIRGIZIA DUE TO 'FRACTURE IN EARTH'S CRUST'

LD161630Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent's dispatch from Frunze says that an earthquake took place in Kirgizia on 15 December. The epicenter was in the Saalayskiy mountain range area. The intensity of the tremors was around 5 in (Sazy)-Kurgan, about 4 in Osh, and 3 in Khaydarken--all according to the 12-grade scale. There was negligible damage and no loss of life.

Central Asia has experienced several earthquakes recently, said Professor of Seismology Savarenskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, who commented on the event. The underground upheaval which occurred on 15 December is linked to a fracture of the earth's crust. Our planet is a changing celestial body, he said. The contractions, expansions and convolutions lead, as time goes on, to a concentration of resilient energy, which is released as an earthquake when the monolithic crust breaks.

The area of the Saalayskiy mountain range contains a large karakul system of fractures of several hundred kilometres length, and movements of blocks of the earth's crust take place in relation to that system. This is precisely the phenomenon involved in the 1 November 1978 earthquake, which was considerably more intensive than the subterranean tremors recorded on 15 December.

BRIEFS

FLOATING POWER STATION--Tests of the Severnoye Siyaniye floating power station began yesterday in Shimidtovskiy Rayon. The station will supply electricity to the Polyarnyy mining and concentrate combine. The turbines of the power station will generate (?112,000) kilowatts of electric power per hour. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]